The Outlook

Volume 90 *Saturday, October 3, 1908* *Number 5*

CONTENTS

The Political Campaign:
Senator Foraker and Mr. Hearst 233
Mr. Bryan and Governor Haskell 234
President Roosevelt and Governor Haskell 235
The Prairie Oil and Gas Company... 236
Mr. Haskell's Veto of the Child Labor Bill 237
The End of the Convict Lease System in Georgia 238
Nominations in New Jersey 239
The Fight Against the Machine in New Hampshire 240
The Congo Situation 241
Do the People Rule—in Oklahoma? 242
The Blurring of the Vision 244
The Grand Dukes and the Duma 245
The Spectator 247
Public Opinion 249
The New Western Farmer in Politics... 258
By C. M. Harger
A Day in the Life of a Shilling..... 261
By E. V. Lucas
The Christmas Stamp in America..... 265
By Priscilla Leonard
Letters from an Indian Bungalow—IV.. 268
By Agatha Dane
Dante and Italy 271
Comment on Current Books 272

Published by the Outlook Company, **287 Fourth Avenue, New York.** Chicago Office, Marquette Building.
The subscription price of The Outlook is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.
Postage is prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, and Mexico. For Canada $1.20 should be added for postage, and for all other countries in the Postal Union $1.56 should be added for postage.
Change of address: When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.
Orders and instructions for advertising must be received eight days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall appear.
Copyright, 1908, by the Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the **New York Post-Office.**

Gifts that Count for More Than Costliness

are the kind your friend appreciates most and the kind you find in the

Friendship Favors

Thousands yearly renew their membership in the "good cheer family" which has grown up about the

FRIENDSHIP CALENDAR

Its 365 leaves are ready to receive your messages or those of mutual friends who by their quota of verse, quotation, Kodak picture, etc., will gladly help to make it a gift of daily inspiration and cheer to the recipient.

Blue and Gold Edition—Design in three colors, silk hanger, 365 artistically dated leaves, with gilt fasteners; postage paid $1.00.

Florentine Edition—Shown here, charming in the lines of the Renaissance period, Mosaic coloring, and the classic Della Robbia lettering. Size 9¼x7⅞, $2.00.

Flemish Edition—Arts and Crafts fumed oak backs; panel for inserting photograph or post card; title hand painted in two colors; calendar pad as above; postage paid, $3.50.

Morocco Edition—Red or Alice Blue padded Morocco back, easel leg to stand on desk or dresser; title stamped in gold; leaves dated in two colors, with gold-plated fasteners; postage paid, $5.00.

To help in preparing this or to send as a special gift, we offer:

NINETY-NINE THOUGHTS

the best collection of "golden sayings" ever gathered together. The size of the sheet is 3⅜×3½, beautifully printed on high quality paper ready to be tacked on desk or wall or to be given individually or collectively to friends near or far. Price 50c.

THE FRIENDSHIP STEAMER LETTER

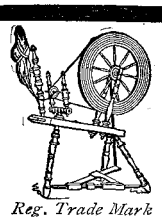
has fairly jumped into popularity as a gift to speed the parting voyager.

'Twill enhance the joy of every day en voyage. Beautifully illustrated sheets ready for your daily letter. All held in artistically executed folder. Price $1.00.

All these favors are for sale by dealers. If yours cannot supply you, we will mail any or all, postpaid, to you on receipt of published price.

FRIENDSHIP CALENDAR CO., Lock Box 702, New Britain, Conn.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Reg. Trade Mark

McCutcheon's

"The Linen Store"

Madeira Handkerchiefs

This is one of our most attractive lines of embroidered handkerchiefs and one which has come into favor within the last year or two.

The hand embroidery, which is the work of the Island peasants, is remarkable for its beauty and distinctive character. It is a dainty combination of eyelet embroidery with beautiful hand scalloped edges. Prices as follows:

At 50c.—A very large collection of designs is included showing dainty corner effects with scalloped edges.

At 75c.—Plain centre, very sheer, with corner and all around designs of eyelet work, finished with fine embroidered scalloped edges, in several different styles.

At $1.00, 1.25, and 1.50.—Exquisite hand embroidered corner effects on very sheer linen, combined with scalloped edges.

Other attractive lines in our stock include dainty Swiss, Armenian, and Irish Handkerchiefs, both lace trimmed and embroidered. Prices range **50c.** each and upward.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION

5th Avenue & 34th St., N. Y. OPPOSITE WALDORF-ASTORIA

"Sound sleep in cold, fresh air saves more lives than science"

Sir JOSEPH LISTER, Famous London Surgeon

Maish Comforts make such sleep possible

QUILTS and ordinary comforts are depressing, heavy, not warm.

By the new Maish process, the choicest, snow-white cotton is separated, curled, then woven into one continuous *fluffy* layer. This filling has revolutionized bed coverings!

It makes Maish Comforts luxuriously warm, *yet wonderfully light.*

It entirely does away with unhealthy *heavy* comforts.

To get the most from your rest, sleep under a Maish. It enables you to completely relax, to get the *full* benefit of your sleep. Try it. See how much better you feel. You wouldn't believe there *could* be such a difference.

The new fall patterns are *unusually* attractive. See the Maish display at your dealer's. Look for the name and trade-mark sewn in silk to each comfort. Don't accept a substitute—if your dealer hasn't the Maish, write us. We shall give you the name of one who has, or supply you direct.

THE CHAS. A. MAISH CO., 1126–1136 Bank St., Cincinnati

Baby Comfort, **$1.25** and up.
Crib, **$1.75** and up.
Full size, from **$3** in silkolene to **$18** in silk.

Maish Comforts

Luxuriously warm, yet wonderfully light

The wonderful filling that makes Maish Comforts so *warm* and *light*

Maish Laminated Cotton Down

Send for sample. Compress it. Then watch it expand!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 3, 1908

Vol. 90 No. 5

Published by the Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Ave., New York. Chicago Office, Marquette Building.
Lawrence F. Abbott, President. William B. Howland, Treasurer. Karl V. S. Howland, Secretary.
Lyman Abbott, Editor-in-Chief. H. W. Mabie, Associate Editor. R. D. Townsend, Managing Editor.

$3 a year
10c. a copy

The Political Campaign
Senator Foraker and Mr. Hearst

The result of the letters read and the statements made by Mr. W. R. Hearst in Columbus, Ohio, at a meeting of the Independence party on September 17, has been the retiral from the National campaign of Senator Foraker, of Ohio, and the resignation of the Democratic National Committee Treasurer, Governor C. N. Haskell, while, for somewhat similar reasons, but not as connected with Mr. Hearst's attacks, General T. C. Du Pont, the chairman of the bureau of speakers of the Republican National Committee, has been forced to resign. To take this last occurrence first, it may be stated that Mr. Du Pont is the head of the corporation popularly known as the Powder Trust, that legal proceedings by the Government against this corporation are now in the courts, and that it seemed to many Republicans that it was unfit that a man so situated should hold a responsible position in the Republican campaign organization. It may be added that it is stated in Washington despatches that neither the President nor Secretary Taft was consulted about Mr. Du Pont's appointment. The letters read at Columbus by Mr. Hearst—how obtained is not stated, but admitted to be authentic—include several written to Senator Foraker in 1900 by Mr. John D. Archbold, an officer of the Standard Oil Company and high in its counsels. They mention sums of money paid to Mr. Foraker by the Standard, refer to an "objectionable" and "outrageous" bill in the Ohio Legislature which Mr. Archbold hoped there would be no difficulty in killing, urge Mr. Foraker to assist Judge Burkett's re-election to the Ohio Supreme Court bench, and oppose the candidacy of S. W. Bennett as Attorney-General of Ohio because he "was associated with Monett in a case against us in Ohio." Public disapproval of the admitted fact that Mr. Foraker while a United States Senator had acted in the interest and had received the pay of a great corporation was universal. Mr. Foraker's first reply was that in acting as counsel for the Standard in Ohio affairs he was entirely within his rights as a lawyer, that "the employment had no reference whatever to anything pending in Congress or to anything in which the Federal Government had the slightest interest," and that the facts about the matter were never concealed. But thereupon other letters between the same persons were published in which reference was made to another payment by Mr. Archbold to Mr. Foraker ($50,000), and to a bill which came before the United States Senate and was antagonized by the Standard. Mr. Foraker explained the first matter by stating that the $50,000 was intended as a loan to enable him and some friends to purchase a newspaper, but that the matter fell through and the check was returned. As to the Congressional bill, he did not remember the matter at all, but was quite sure that he did not act in regard to this bill under the influence of the Standard Oil Company or for its benefit. The defense was not considered adequate by the people or press of the country, and Mr. Foraker saw the propriety of his withdrawing at once from any participation in the National campaign, although he informally let it be understood that he would continue to stand as a candidate for re-election to the Senate. The incident and the ensuing discussion drew out a letter from President Roosevelt, in which he pointed out that Mr. Foraker "has been a leader among those members of Congress of both parties who have resolutely opposed the great policies of internal reform for which the Administration has made itself responsible." That any

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

questionable relation to corporations of such an opponent should be looked at as an argument against the very men this opponent had fought would be the height of absurdity, and the people at large clearly accept this view. Mr. Roosevelt went further in showing Mr. Taft's view of Mr. Foraker's opposition. An attempt was made in 1907 to get Mr. Taft to approve a resolution to be passed by the Ohio Republican Central Committee indorsing himself for President and Mr. Foraker for Senator: "Mr. Taft declined for one moment to consider any possible advantage to himself where what he regarded as a great principle was at stake." The President quotes a letter written at the time by Mr. Taft in which he says: "I don't care for the Presidency if it has to come by compromise with Senator Foraker or any one else in a matter of principle. He has opposed the vital policies and principles of the Administration, and in his opposition has seized upon and magnified an important but incidental matter to embarrass the Administration, using in this, without scruple, a blind race prejudice to accomplish his main purpose." It is not surprising, then, that the President, who states that he publishes Mr. Taft's letter without his knowledge and as a public duty, should say that this letter and many other like evidences "convinced me that of all the men in this Union he was the man pre-eminently fit, in point of uprightness and character, of fearless and aggressive honesty, and of fitness for championing the rights of the people as a whole, to be President." Senator Foraker's final reply to the criticisms upon him was published at the end of last week. It covers several columns of newspaper type, but is essentially an expansion of the statements first made, with emphasis on the assertion that he did not and could not know, when he accepted fees from the Standard Oil Company, that it would become the object of Federal legislation or prosecution, and that he did no work for the Company after Government action against it was taken. He publishes letters from Mr. Archbold showing that Mr. Foraker refused a retainer in 1906, and repeats that his course as to legislation in the Senate had nothing to do with the correspondence. Finally, he devotes a large part of his statement to a re-argument of the Brownsville affair, which had been touched on in the President's letter as showing Mr. Foraker's animus. The general verdict as to this defense, if we mistake not, will be that it would be perfectly valid if the charge were that Mr. Foraker had committed unlawful or criminal acts, or such acts as would make it incumbent on the Senate to expel him. A United States Senator may not be a criminal or a bribe-taker, and yet may be guilty of conduct inconsistent with the dignity, impartiality, and open-mindedness which should be ever present in a guardian of the people's rights, who may be called upon at any moment to deal with legislation about the wrong-doing of great corporations.

❀

The Political Campaign Mr. Bryan and Governor Haskell

Mr. Hearst made similar charges against Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, the Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. In the course of his statement on the Foraker situation, President Roosevelt also referred to the Haskell charges in the words: "His [Senator Foraker's] attitude has been that of certain other public men, notably (as shown in this same correspondence published by Mr. Hearst) Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma." The President said further: "There is a striking difference in one respect, however, in the present positions of Governor Haskell and Senator Foraker. Governor Haskell stands high in the councils of Mr. Bryan and is the Treasurer of his National Campaign Committee. Senator Foraker represents only the forces which in embittered fashion fought the nomination of Mr. Taft, and which were definitely deprived of power within the Republican party when Mr. Taft was nominated. The publication of this correspondence not merely justifies in striking fashion the action of the Administration, but also casts a curious side-light on the attacks made upon the Administration both in the Denver Convention which nominated Mr. Bryan and in Mr. Bryan's

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

campaign." Mr. Bryan promptly took exception to the President's comments, and sent him a long telegram of protest. He said that Mr. Roosevelt had attacked the Democratic party and its candidate, and that the charge was too serious for him to let it go unnoticed. He declared that Governor Haskell had denied "that he was ever employed by the Standard Oil Company in any capacity or was ever connected in any way whatever with it or with the transaction" on which the charge against him was based. He said that the Governor had demanded an investigation, and had offered to appear and testify. He declared his agreement with the President that if Governor Haskell were guilty he was "unfit to be connected with the Democratic National Committee," and added, "I am sure you will agree with me that if he is innocent he deserves to be exonerated from so damning an accusation." "Your high position," said Mr. Bryan, "as well as your sense of justice, would prevent your giving sanction and circulation to such a charge without proof, and I respectfully request, therefore, that you furnish any proof which you have in your possession, or, if you have no proof, I request that you indicate a method by which the proof may be ascertained." Although he had not at that time consulted Mr. Haskell, he promised that the Governor would appear for investigation before any tribunal, public or private, which the President might indicate, and further agreed that Mr. Haskell's connection with the National Committee and with the campaign should cease if such a tribunal should connect him in any way with the charges, or if the President, after an investigation of the facts, should say that he believed him guilty of the charges. Proceeding from the specific case of Governor Haskell to the general position of the Democratic party, Mr. Bryan declared: "As the candidate of the Democratic party, I shall not permit any responsible member of the Republican organization to misrepresent the attitude of the Democratic party in the present campaign. I have assisted you to the extent of my ability in remedial measures which I deemed for the public good which you have undertaken; I have urged Democrats to support such measures, and I have advocated more radical measures against private monopoly than either you or your party associates have been willing to undertake." With regard to the subject of campaign contributions he said: "The Republican candidate and the Republican National Committee proposed, not publication before the election, but publication after the election. I submit that our Committee has given the better evidence of its freedom from connection with or obligation to the predatory interests." In conclusion, Mr. Bryan said: "The Democratic party . . . expects and will demand fair, honorable treatment from those who are in charge of the Republican campaign."

❀

The Political Campaign
President Roosevelt and Governor Haskell

President Roosevelt replied to Mr. Bryan's telegram in a long letter which was published on Thursday of last week. Referring to his original statement which elicited Mr. Bryan's telegram, Mr. Roosevelt says: "In my statement I purposely made no specific allusion to the Ohio matter, and shall at this time make none, in spite of its significance and in spite of the further fact that Governor Haskell's close relation with the Standard Oil interests while he was in Ohio was a matter of common notoriety. In Oklahoma it is a matter of court record." It must be remembered that there are now before the public two distinct charges that Governor Haskell has been improperly affiliated with the Standard Oil Company. One charge, made by Mr. W. R. Hearst, of New York, is that Governor Haskell attempted to bribe Attorney-General Monnett, of Ohio, to abandon the suits which he was pressing against the Standard Oil Company in 1899. The other charge is that Governor Haskell's activities in behalf of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company in Oklahoma were an abuse of his executive power and in violation of the expressed wishes of the citizens of Oklahoma. The President showed by quoting court records that the Prairie Oil and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Gas Company is a subsidiary corporation of the Standard Oil Company. Governor Haskell's connection with this subsidiary corporation is described at length in the following paragraph. President Roosevelt not only criticises the relations of Governor Haskell to the Standard Oil Company, but asserts that his attitude towards the evils of child labor, and his record as a defendant "in various suits brought by the Government to prevent the Creek Indians from having certain of their lands fraudulently taken," stamp him as an untrustworthy public officer and citizen. The President refers to Governor Haskell's treatment of the president and faculty of the State University of Oklahoma, which The Outlook brought to the attention of its readers in its issue of September 5, and which is again referred to editorially and by a letter from a correspondent in the present issue. A considerable part of the President's statement is devoted to a review of Mr. Bryan's past political course and to an expression of the opinion, supported by quotations from Governor Hughes's notable speech at Youngstown, Ohio, that Mr. Bryan's election to the Presidency would be an obstacle to the moral and material prosperity of the country. Governor Haskell's past record as a business man is not only attacked by the President, but is seriously damaged by court records which have been made public by Mr. Hearst on the platform and in the columns of his newspapers. Before going to Oklahoma Governor Haskell was a corporation attorney and promoter, and was intimately associated with certain railway schemes of an unfortunate character. Mr. Hearst charges that in connection with some of these railway enterprises Governor Haskell was "a discredited promoter of worthless stocks." In the instance of one of his unsuccessful railway promotions Mr. Hearst alleges "that the South Chicago Rolling Mill Company commenced a replevin suit and replevined all the rails that had not already been laid down on the ground that they had been procured from it by Mr. Haskell through fraud, and the company succeeded in its case."

The Political Campaign
The Prairie Oil and Gas Company

As to the specific charge that Governor Haskell has promoted the Standard Oil interests in Oklahoma, the facts, as learned by The Outlook from a well-informed correspondent in the West, are as follows: In the campaign that gave him office, Governor Haskell had much to say of the alleged iniquities of the Standard Oil Company, and promised the people that he would protect them against its practices. The Constitution of Oklahoma, which Mr. Bryan said was a better constitution than the Constitution of the United States, provides that no public service corporation without a domestic charter in the State shall enjoy the benefits of the right of eminent domain. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company, a foreign corporation, is the Standard Oil Company's producing agent in Oklahoma, and controls a number of oil pipe lines for the transportation of crude oil to the Eastern depots of the Standard. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company, preferring to enjoy the immunities and privileges of a private carrier, is unwilling to domesticate in Oklahoma, as the State Constitution declares an oil pipe line to be a common carrier. Oklahoma is one of the richest oil-producing regions in the world. During last year the individual producers met with many hardships in obtaining transportation for their oil. Many were operating upon borrowed capital. Without a market they could not turn their oil into cash, and were being pressed by their creditors. Storing their oil in tanks constantly invited heavy losses by fire. The Standard was willing to build new pipe lines, if not required to domesticate in Oklahoma. A delegation of producers waited upon Governor Haskell and told him of their condition. By invitation, J. E. O'Neil, Vice-President and General Manager of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, visited Governor Haskell, and the latter agreed that the Standard might build additional pipe lines without domesticating. The plan of the Standard was to pay for private property a price satisfactory to owners, and in using public highways permission of boards of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

county commissioners would be obtained. If allowed to build these new lines, the Standard agreed to take all the oil production offered, thereby relieving the congestion. Hundreds of laborers were employed to build the proposed new lines, and work was begun. State Attorney-General West, however, was not a party to this agreement. He was firmly of the opinion that in using public highways the Standard would enjoy the benefits of the right of eminent domain, forbidden to a foreign public service corporation, and, without the consent of Governor Haskell, he brought suit to restrain the Standard from laying its pipe lines in public highways. This action greatly incensed Governor Haskell, who declared that the State Attorney-General, though elected by the people, was subordinate to the Governor, and could bring suit in the name of the State only when told to do so by the Governor. Governor Haskell filed a motion in the District Court of Logan County, where Mr. West's application for a temporary injunction had been granted, asking for the dismissal of the suit. The court held that while the Governor might direct the State Attorney-General to bring a suit, he was powerless to prevent his bringing a suit, and the motion was overruled. Attorney-General West was proceeding immediately with his suit against the Standard when Governor Haskell obtained from the State Supreme Court a writ of prohibition without notice, forbidding both the Attorney-General and the Judge of the District Court from further consideration of the case against the Standard. Later the Supreme Court held that the Attorney-General could not bring suit in the name of the State without the Governor's permission. Attorney-General West has asked for a rehearing, and if unsuccessful will carry the question into the Federal Court. Immediately following the Supreme Court's decision, the Standard resumed the building of its pipe lines. The controversy provoked wide discussion, and caused much censure of Governor Haskell even in his own political party. The statement was then made that Governor Haskell is improperly associated with the Standard. The Attorney-General takes the position that if the Standard has a just cause it will sustain no injury by having the questions of law determined in the courts; if the Standard is wrong, however, justice demands that the company should be made to run the gauntlet of the courts. At no time, he believes, should there be an evasion of the State Constitution by private agreement with the Governor or otherwise. Governor Haskell seeks to justify his course by saying that the oil producers are in need of relief, and by quoting the promise of Mr. O'Neil that, if permitted to build the proposed lines, the Standard will take all the oil production. This promise of the oil company is viewed with distrust by citizens of the State. They very generally assert that if it keeps this promise the Standard Oil Company would be dealing generously with Oklahoma producers, as it has not dealt with producers in other States, that it would reverse its known business practices, and, in fact, undergo an entire change of conscience. The opinion prevails that if protected as a foreign corporation in building a network of pipe lines in the oil district, the Standard Oil Company would be able to fortify itself absolutely against all future competitors, and finally would have the oil producers more firmly within its grasp and control than now.

❀

The Political Campaign
Mr. Haskell's Veto of the Child Labor Bill

Governor Haskell's explanations of the President's charge that he had vetoed the Oklahoma child labor bill are disingenuous, to say the least. He claims that the bill was drastic in that a stenographer under eighteen might not have been able to find employment or that the minor child of a widowed mother might have been kept from work. The bill was, in fact, by no means a drastic one, having the standard age-limit, with no exemptions under that limit for the children of dependent parents, though the compulsory education act provided that a scholarship should be paid such parents while their children attended school. The bill very properly

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

prohibited the employment of girls under eighteen *at night*. Governor Haskell further says that his veto was approved by labor union men. The facts are that before being offered the bill was indorsed by the official representatives of all the labor unions and of the farmers' union, and the same bill has been indorsed since it was vetoed by the State Federation of Labor, to be offered at the next session of the Legislature. According to information received on good authority from Oklahoma, Governor Haskell's real reason for this veto was the influence of Speaker Murray, who had become embittered against Miss Kate Barnard, Commissioner of Charities, on account of her victories in the Legislature against his opposition. An interesting article about Miss Barnard and her effective work for the children, written by Mr. A. J. McKelway, will be found in the current number of the American Magazine. The child labor bill had passed the Senate by a vote of 34 to 8 and the House by a vote of 79 to 16. Governor Haskell waited until after the Legislature adjourned before affixing his veto, as the bill had more than a two-thirds majority in both houses in its favor and his veto would otherwise have been overridden. In the light of these facts, Governor Haskell's disclaimers as to other matters may well be taken with a grain of salt. His act has left Oklahoma, with Nevada, as one of the only two States which have no child labor law. When the whole question of Mr. Haskell's conduct and history is considered, it appears to us that Mr. Bryan is not relieved of his responsibility for Governor Haskell by the latter's resignation. Governor Haskell was deliberately chosen by Mr. Bryan for a responsible part in directing the Democratic Convention, in molding the Democratic platform, and in managing the finances of the Democratic campaign. We do not doubt Mr. Bryan's moral integrity, but we do assert that Mr. Bryan's choice of his intimate lieutenant is indicative of a serious lack of wisdom in administrative ability, and of the sort of mistakes from which the country would suffer in his choice of Cabinet and other governmental officers should he be elected to the Presidency. Governor Haskell has made an official denial of all the charges against him, couched in somewhat rambling language. It is practically a plea of Not Guilty, unsupported by documents or other evidence.

❀

The End of the Convict Lease System in Georgia

The extra session of the Georgia Legislature, convened by Governor Hoke Smith to settle the convict lease system, has adjourned after a fairly satisfactory solution of the problem. While the main issue of the future leasing of the convicts was in debate, other important measures relating to the subject were agreed upon: a juvenile court bill, which will answer present needs; a parole system, which is the first step toward the reform of adult criminals; the appointment of a commission of nine prominent citizens, five to be appointed by the Governor, who shall consider the question of extending with convict labor the Western and Atlantic Railroad, now owned by the State, and running from Chattanooga to Atlanta, so that it shall reach some Atlantic port; and the levying of a State tax on the manufacture and sale of "near-beer" and imitation malt liquors —the prohibition law as interpreted by the Court of Appeals allows the sale of such liquors as do not produce intoxication when drunk to excess. It is believed that a fund of $200,000 a year can be raised under this last measure, which will go toward the purchase and equipment of State farms for the employment of convicts. This is thought to be the final solution of the problem of handling convicts. The main fight in the Legislature was over the question whether the leasing of the convicts after the expiration of the present contracts on March 31, 1909, should continue. The original Holder bill, which passed the House at the regular session, provided for the continuance of the lease system for five years, and for its automatic continuance thereafter, without further legislation. The majority in the Senate stoutly opposed any bill that did not provide for the termination of the lease system at the above-mentioned date. Though the result was a compromise between the House and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Senate, the real victory is with the opponents of the lease system. The final substitute for the Holder bill which was signed by the Governor provides that for one year after March 31 next the Prison Commission, with the approval of the Governor, "may use such remaining convicts in such way as in their discretion they may deem for the best interests of the State." But the Governor has announced, and the now thoroughly converted Prison Commission, having escaped impeachment for malfeasance in office, agrees with him, that it will not be necessary to lease a single convict after the present contracts expire.

❀

The New Law

The new convict law aims to correct all the abuses of the system which were recently pointed out in The Outlook. The illegal or "wildcat" camps are broken up, the counties are allowed to work their misdemeanor convicts on their own roads or other public works, or on county farms. The felony convicts are apportioned out to the counties, in the ratio of their population, for similar work, with only the expense of their maintenance to be borne by the counties. If any counties refuse their quota of convicts, they may be worked by other counties desiring more than their share. If any still remain, they may be hired to municipalities, for their public works, at the rate of one hundred dollars a year. Provision is further made for their employment in such work at the State institutions and in manufacturing supplies for the State institutions, the convicts not otherwise coming into competition with free skilled labor. The Prison Commission, with the approval of the Governor, is authorized to purchase or lease farms for the employment of felony convicts, and to erect a central penitentiary for the detention of the incorrigibles. Female convicts and those unable to work on the roads are to be sent to the prison farm at Milledgeville. The office of Prison Commissioner will be no longer a sinecure, as one of its duties is to visit personally the convict camps once in six months, for thorough inspection; and four inspectors, in addition, are provided for. Better salaries are given to wardens and guards, and their acceptance of any other emoluments is made a felony. The abuses incident to the employment of the convicts on the roads in one hundred and forty-six counties, with a division of responsibility for their humane treatment between the county and the State, and the more or less degrading, though perhaps also deterrent, spectacle of such widespread employment, were evils frankly recognized by the Legislature. But it is believed that the county plan will be a temporary one; that the State farm idea will grow more and more in public favor, a plan which has been very successful in North Carolina; and that, with a treasury depleted by the appropriations made at the regular session, the best that was possible was done. It should be remembered that the State has freely surrendered something over half a million dollars a year in net revenue, according to the calculations of the Prison Commission, in abolishing the lease system, and public opinion will probably prevent any future Legislature or executive from proposing any return to the old system.

❀

Nominations in New Jersey

New Jersey's first trial of the direct primary system of making nominations was made last week. Interest in the primary election was focused in Essex County, where Mr. Everett Colby is making a campaign for re-election as State Senator. The Outlook has reported from time to time the progress of the fight which Mr. Colby has been carrying on for five years against the Republican machine and its allies among railway and public service corporations. At the primaries Senator Colby was successful. He was renominated by a majority of 1,500 over his opponent, Judge Thomas L. Raymond, the candidate of the party organization. The New Idea wing of the Republican party was also successful in nominating its candidate for Sheriff, Mr. William Fellowes Morgan. Mr. Morgan is a resident of the fashionable town of Short Hills, is Secretary of the United States

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Golf Association, and President of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City. Of its candidates for the Assembly the New Idea group nominated five, the machine nominated four, and two Regular Assemblymen, who had been indorsed for nomination by both wings of the party, were also named. The success of Senator Colby was a renewed triumph for the principles for which he has fearlessly stood: State regulation of public service corporations, limitation of franchises, taxation of franchises, equal taxation for railways and individuals, direct primaries, employers' liability, regulation of lobbying, home rule in municipal and local affairs. Already in his six years in the Assembly and the State Senate he has accomplished, with the co-operation of his associates and the support of the public, much for the cause of popular government. He has driven one boss from power and has forced upon an unwilling party organization and a reluctant Legislature several of the reforms for which he has been fighting. His renomination is equivalent, unless the unforeseen should happen, to re-election. Three years ago he carried the county by a majority of 20,000, in spite of 6,000 straight Republican tickets on which his name was scratched. This first trial of direct nomination in the State seems to have been gratifyingly successful. Doubtless the new primary law is not perfect; but the whole subject of direct nomination in other States, as well as in New Jersey, is still in the experimental stage. Popular interest in the new method is shown by the fact that in Essex County, where there were real issues widely debated before the primaries, a larger total vote was cast than at last year's election for Governor. Whatever criticism may be made of the new law, it certainly accomplished the popular intent. In Essex County, for instance, no one would question that Senator Colby is the real choice of a majority of the Republican voters for the office of State Senator. But there is serious doubt, amounting almost to certainty, that he would have been renominated for the office if the old system of nomination had been in force this year.

The Fight Against the Machine in New Hampshire

In New Hampshire also a group of men have been fighting for popular government against boss and corporation control. The contest within the Republican party this year was primarily not a matter of candidates, but of principles. Two years ago Mr. Winston Churchill was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, but the effort was thought, even by the men associated with him, to be in the nature of a forlorn hope. They were successful, however, in compelling the party to adopt the platform which they presented. This platform was only partly enacted into law by the Legislature in 1907, and this was accomplished only by the force of public opinion. The Legislature was, with the exception of a handful of men in the lower house, dominated by the machine and railway interests. This year there were three candidates for the nomination for Governor, but there was no clear-cut issue between the machine and the reform wings of the party. The vote in the Convention was close, and on the second ballot Colonel Henry B. Quinby, of Laconia, was nominated. Colonel Quinby has in the past, both in the Council and in the Senate, supported candidates representing the railway interests, but that was at a time when there was no opposition anywhere to those interests. It is generally admitted on all sides in New Hampshire that the railway influence in politics is practically eliminated. As late as July the boast was generally made that the party would not be foolish enough to reiterate the reform platform. The reform strength in the party, however, was so great that the platform of 1906 was not only repeated, but some drastic recommendations added to it, such as a demand for a direct primary law, which the machine men had declared they would never submit to. The adherents of the Lincoln Club of 1906, now called the Platform Republicans, are twice as numerous and powerful as they were two years ago, and include many of the prominent men of the State. It is recognized that the party must, for self-preservation, enact the platform into law at the next session of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Legislature. The Chairman of the Railroad Commission and boss of the city of Manchester was defeated, for the first time in his history, in his own ward; the man picked for Chairman of the Convention by the machine was defeated by the Platform Republicans, and could not go to the Convention under the new primary law as enacted by the last Legislature. The Boston and Maine Railroad has hitherto absolutely controlled the Senate, twenty-four in number, which has contained no reform members. This year a reform member goes from the district of one of the most prominent railway bosses, whose Councilor was also defeated and whose power is gone. Some four or five out-and-out reform Senators have been nominated, and in many of the remaining districts the Senatorial candidates have been pledged in their conventions to carry out the platform. The candidate for Governor has made absolute promises to support the platform, and his followers are willing to strengthen this statement so as to include them. Many of Mr. Churchill's supporters in his fight two years ago will go on the stump to advocate the platform in the National ticket. A well-informed correspondent in New Hampshire writes us that "it is safe to say that the Boston and Maine influence will amount to nothing at the next Legislature."

❀

The Congo Proposed Annexation

On July 20 the Belgian Chamber of Deputies voted to annex the Congo Free State to Belgium as a semi-autonomous colony. On August 9 the Belgian Senate concurred in this action. Belgian annexation of the Congo is not yet, however, an accomplished fact. Two factors of the greatest importance remain to be taken into account. One of these factors is King Leopold, who must give his final approval and affix his official signature to the articles of transfer in two distinct capacities, as King-Sovereign of the Congo Free State and as King of the Belgians. Several times hitherto he has wrecked the annexation project at the eleventh hour, and he may prove himself able to do it again. But there is another factor of far greater importance which must be reckoned with before Belgian annexation of the Congo becomes matter of history—namely, the attitude of the Powers toward the terms of annexation which Belgium proposes. All the leading European Powers, as signatories of the Acts of Berlin (1885) and Brussels (1890), and the United States as a signatory of the Act of Brussels, have the right, and are indeed legally bound, to see to it that certain clearly specified humane and equitable conditions of government are maintained in the Congo Basin. It has long since ceased to be denied that the Government of the Free State (*i.e.*, Leopold) has instituted conditions which are unjust and inhuman. If the Congo is to pass under a new régimé, the Powers should demand satisfactory guarantees that the new order will bring with it a thorough reform. Two of the Powers at least—the United States and Great Britain—have bestirred themselves to fulfill their legal engagements, and in official communications to Belgium, of which the most important thus far were made in April of this year, have insisted that the so-called "Belgian Solution" shall be indeed a solution. Will the terms of annexation now proposed by Belgium satisfy the just demands of the United States and Great Britain? On the contrary, certain of their provisions render practically impossible the institution of the fundamental changes demanded.

❀

Inadequate Guarantees for the Future

Three separate documents were concerned in the votes of the Belgian Chamber and Senate. These are the Treaty of Annexation, the Additional Treaty, and the Colonial Law. The Treaty of Annexation provides that the "concessions" shall be maintained intact. This means that almost one-half of the area of the Congo will continue in the possession of monopolistic trading companies, with full powers of exploitation; that, as hitherto, the watchword in dealing with the natives will be "more rubber;" and that the freedom of trade provided for by the Berlin Act will continue to be an absurd fiction. The Treaty also stipulates that Leopold's entire staff of Congo officials shall be retained under the Belgian administra-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion. This means that the Congo natives shall remain subject to the practically despotic control of those who have mercilessly abused them. The Additional Treaty provides for vast grants from the future revenue of the Congo to Leopold and the members of his family. This means that the wretched Congolese will still have to give their unpaid labor to add to the wealth of a wholly unscrupulous monarch. The Colonial Law, which elaborates the régime to be applied in the Congo, does not abolish forced labor, which now amounts to slavery, and does not restore to the natives their land. True, the Belgian Government has expressed its intention to do away with forced labor as opportunity offers. But this is only an expression of intention. The Belgian Government has also said it would give to the natives three times the amount of land they now hold. But as they now hold only the merest living-spaces, multiplication by three would yield but a pittance. The same public opinion, both in the United States and Great Britain, that must be admitted to have influenced the respective Governments in going as far as they have in the Congo issue, justly demands that the United States and Great Britain refuse recognition to Belgian annexation on the present terms, and call an international conference to settle the situation authoritatively and satisfactorily. The Governments of the two countries have yet to say their final word. It remains to be seen whether considerations of political expediency and considerations of humanity can be brought into harmony. It ought to be added that our State Department has been co-operating with Great Britain in the endeavor to secure better conditions in what is called, with bitter though unconscious satire, the Congo Free State, and we believe that it can be fully trusted to continue those endeavors, though probably in the future, as in the past, quietly by diplomacy rather than by more public action. The proposed transfer to Belgium from the more personal autocratic control of the King, though far from adequate as a measure of reform, furnishes a gratifying indication that public opinion on this subject has not been aroused in vain.

Do the People Rule—in Oklahoma?

Before publishing an editorial on what we still think the wholly unjustifiable revolution in Oklahoma University we wrote to Governor Haskell for his interpretation of the event, and waited four weeks for an answer. After the editorial was printed, but before it was published, we received from the Governor's private secretary a letter referring us to the President of the Board of Regents, to whom we immediately wrote for his interpretation of the facts. Shortly thereafter the Governor made his reply to the editorial in a public speech in Oklahoma City. We publish on our correspondence page both the Governor's reply and that of the President of the Board of Regents. To the Governor's reply no answer is required. If one were, it would be sufficient to refer to the declaration of the President of the Board of Regents that The Outlook, which is under the active direction of its editor-in-chief, "is read wherever good literature is sought." Mr. Cruce's letter denies some statements in The Outlook's editorial and modifies some others. Our statements were based on authentic and authoritative information, and if the details which he criticises were important to the main issue, we might call in question the accuracy of some of his statements, might comment upon the inadequacy of others, and might add some information respecting the personal relationship of some of the new appointees to members of the Board to whose influence they owed their appointment. But the general issue is not affected by these questions of details. Assuming the absolute accuracy of all of Mr. Cruce's statements, we see no reason to modify in any material respect our editorial.

What are the facts, as reported by him?

I. "Dr. Boyd," Mr. Cruce assures us, "has served the University faithfully and efficiently. He has successfully encountered many difficulties, and under his guiding counsel the University has grown steadily and rapidly, until it ranks with

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the best universities of the Nation." And now he is removed, solely because his successor "had spent many years as the President of a Presbyterian school in the Indian Territory, and possibly no man in the State has a stronger hold upon and a more helpful influence with the Indians of the State than he." If this is not political influence, we do not know what is. There is no suggestion of any failure in the administration of Dr. Boyd, or any lack of ability in him to continue his confessedly admirable administration, under which, despite many difficulties, the University has come in eighteen years "to rank with the best State universities."

But Oklahoma is in its history and constituent elements two States. The Indian Territory did not wish to be united with Oklahoma Territory. Mr. Evans led the movement to make Indian Territory a separate State. It was this fact that gave him his "hold" upon the Indians. To appoint him President of the State University will give to the authorities of the State something of his "hold" on the Indian population. This is not the way to administer a great university. Its President should be appointed because of his ability to administer its affairs, not to give a "hold" to any one on a special section of the State or a special class of the population.

II. A third according to our informant, a fifth according to Mr. Cruce, of the faculty have been removed. They were removed with practically no notice; so late in the season that it is really a remarkable testimony to their ability that so many of them have already obtained appointments in colleges of standing not unequal to that of Oklahoma University. Accompanying this removal, without previous notice, was a refusal to pay the last two months' salary of the year for which they were appointed. What legal justification there was for this refusal we do not know; the question is now before the courts of the State in a suit by the professors for the withheld salary. Legal or illegal, it certainly was not just. We shall require a great deal of evidence to convince us that the people of Oklahoma wish their faithful and efficient teachers treated in this fashion. For there is no pretense that they were not faithful and efficient. It is too late now to interpose charges, even if one wished to do so. Nor is it pretended that their successors are abler scholars or likely to be more efficient teachers. The value of a degree in America depends on the college or university which grants it. The men removed represent degrees from Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, and Chicago Universities. The men appointed in their place represent degrees from Harvard and Texas Universities and Coronal Institute.

No reason for the discharge of this one-third or one-fifth of the faculty is even hinted at by the President of the Board of Regents. The fact that two out of the seven members of the Board present when this dismissal was voted were Republicans does not indicate that the object of the removal was not political. We do not know how those two voted; Mr. Cruce tells us that one of the two members voted against the dismissal. The fact that the Republican members voted for Mr. Evans after Dr. Boyd was removed does not indicate that Dr. Boyd's removal was not political. Dr. Boyd having been removed, Mr. Evans may have been, for aught we know, the best candidate, or the only candidate, in sight. The one essential fact that appears in this whole miserable business is that the President and a large proportion of the faculty have been summarily removed from office, and that there is no pretense that any question of their scholarly attainments or their competence to teach was involved in the removal. To the charge that the reasons for the removal were political, ecclesiastical, and personal favoritism, only one answer is possible. That answer is a clear statement of some other reason; and no other reason is even suggested.

III. Mr. Cruce is mistaken in thinking that "your editorial is the first serious criticism that has been aimed at the University." Oklahoma is a long way from the East. It is looked upon as in an experimental state. But, notwithstanding this, the report of the action of the Board of Regents has aroused in academic circles a deep feeling of indignation. If Mr. Cruce could see some

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the letters which have come to The Outlook, not for publication (some of them from educational centers of National importance), he would certainly not think that our editorial is the only serious criticism. Wherever disinterested men are to be found who desire to see the educational institutions of the country conducted solely in the interest of the youth who are being educated in them; wherever there is a sense of fair play and even-handed justice, this summary removal of a university president in order to substitute one who has a "hold" on a large body of voters, and this summary removal, without cause, of faithful, efficient, competent teachers, whose successful work has attested their ability, will arouse something more than "serious criticism." It will arouse hot and righteous indignation.

We are glad to be assured that our editorial has been extensively copied and commented upon throughout the State. We are glad to be assured that The Outlook has a "wonderful influence" in the State. And we hope that both Mr. Cruce's letter and this editorial may be equally widely copied and commented upon, and that our influence may have some effect in calling to account the men who have inflicted this great injustice on the faculty of its State University, and this great wrong upon the people, for whose benefit that University was organized and should be maintained.

❀

The Blurring of the Vision

Morality in the fundamental sense is not a social convention, but an expression of structural design; Mr. John Morley has well said that it is not *in* the order of things, it *is* the order of things. To get out of harmony with it is to get out of touch with life as a whole, out of adjustment to it. And this means inability to see things clearly and as a whole. Every violation of the laws of life develops a point of self-consciousness, and self-consciousness blurs the mirror which the well-balanced and healthful soul holds up to nature. Men of genius have become sometimes the victims of this disease so completely that when they looked out on the world they saw only reflections of themselves. Now, the prime characteristic of a great spiritual observer is freedom from excessive self-consciousness; ability to see things in their universal rather than in their personal relations. Charm or power of statement often deludes us into accepting the form of truth for its substance, and genius overpowers us by the splendor with which it invests a distorted vision, a half-truth, a destructive falsehood. The fundamental fact that moral disease, working a thousand subtle disorders of the faculties, has dulled or distorted the power of spiritual observation has often been insisted upon by religious teachers, but has never been accepted as a determining fact in the problem of knowledge and of faith. We do not see things as they are because our vision is dimmed; we do not see the highest things clearly because our sight is not powerful enough. This is a simple matter of psychology; its causes are neither remote nor mysterious; they reside in abuses of the faculties and sins of the body, committed generation after generation and creating in the mass a vast diffusion of disease, so that few men are entirely normal or completely sane.

The plain fact is that society is skeptical of the highest things because its experience has so little in common with them. It does not believe because it is not good enough to believe; it does not see because it has misused its organs of sight; it does not hear because it has dulled its sense of hearing. The highest hopes are incredible to it because it is unworthy of them. It is so far removed from the spirit and works of the Christ that it doubts whether such spiritual achievements exist outside the imaginations of saints; forgetting that the inspirations of the saints have their source in these sublime facts, and that in its greatest creations the imagination always takes its flight from the solid ground of reality. Over the face of the world lies a strange mist, bred by the lawlessness, sins, perversities of men, through which many radiant stars are

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

invisible, and in which many things appear out of focus, distorted, misshapen; so that what we call progress is not so much rectification of knowledge by discovery of truth, as purification of knowledge by character and correction of the fancies of disease by the clear vision of health. The redemption of society is an intellectual quite as much as a moral process, and the end of it is the restoration of the race to health. Dr. Johnson declared that every sick man is a scoundrel. He would have been nearer the truth if he had said that no sick man sees things as they are and as a whole.

❀

The Grand Dukes and the Duma

Nicholas II, the Russian Emperor, recently relieved the Grand Duke Nicholas, President of the Council of National Defense, of his duties. No other event, we think, more strikingly signalizes the advent of the Russian people, through the Duma, to the power too long exercised by the Grand Dukes and the bureaucrats under the Emperor's autocracy.

Last spring, in the Duma, the lower house of the Russian Parliament which has now adjourned, there was bitter criticism of the methods of the Grand Duke Nicholas and the Grand Duke Peter, Instructor-General of Artillery, on the ground that these officials were accustomed to take advantage of their position as members of the Imperial family to obstruct army reforms. These criticisms did not come, as might have been expected, first of all from the Radicals, but from the Moderates, through the voice of Alexander Guchkov, their leader. The criticisms were indorsed by most Duma members, and General Rüdiger, Minister of War, admitted their justice. At a subsequent meeting between the President of the Duma, Nicholas Khomyakov, and the Emperor, the latter also acknowledged the necessity for army reform. The Imperial act of last week therefore indicates, in our opinion, the triumph of popular criticism as affecting the particular kind of Russian bureaucracy administered by the Grand Dukes. The Emperor's position is largely due to President Khomyakov's attitude. The latter is a well-known Slavophil. He was a Marshal of the Nobility before he entered the second Duma. He is a Moderate. In his very first speech he denied that the party to which he belonged would take its orders from the Government. He announced that Russia was no longer an autocracy, but a constitutional monarchy. He claimed that the majority of the Duma was composed of Constitutionalists. These opinions won for him his election as President of the third Duma by the vote in his favor of three-fourths of the members.

As regards the navy, the Duma's position has been no less gratifyingly uncompromising and progressive. To the delight of peculating bureaucrats, the Government proposed to spend a thousand million dollars in rebuilding its battle fleet; but the Duma severely criticised the Government's programme, and it was withdrawn.

If one of the Duma's tasks has been to fight a hostile bureaucracy without, another has been to fight a strong reactionary group within that body—namely, the representatives of the old autocracy. The first notable passage at arms was when a majority of the members decreed that the title of Autocrat, borne by the Emperor for centuries, was not longer tenable in the Russian state, being incompatible with the régime inaugurated by the Emperor's Freedom Manifesto of October, 1905.

In June, for the first time in the history of Russian parliamentarism, the Duma discussed the Government's foreign policy. Indeed, the incident marks the first time when foreign affairs have ever been publicly discussed in Russia. The immediate occasion was the Government's bill raising the Tokyo legation to an embassy. The Foreign Minister was compelled to appear before the Duma to urge his cause, and, to the Government's gratification, much of his speech had the unexpected and welcome support of Paul Milyukov, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats.

But the main working of the lower house of Parliament in any country is financial. Indeed, the reason-of-being

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the Duma itself is financial; for the Emperor and his Ministers knew in 1905 that no more foreign loans could be concluded unless approved by some kind of Russian National Legislature. In this respect we think the Duma has more than met expectations. It authorized the expenditures itemized in the large national budget, but it withdrew its favor from schemes for money expenditure where it suspected double dealing. For instance, the other day, in the estimates of the Department of Communications, the Duma struck out the item representing the traveling expenses of certain officials on the just ground that these expenses were still coolly calculated at the exorbitant rate existing in olden times when there were no railways. And yet, when the Minister asked for an immense credit for the construction of the Amur Railway, the Duma, desiring to develop Siberia, voted the money. These events indicate the independence of judgment with which the bureaucracy and the reactionaries must henceforth reckon.

Fortunately, the Emperor has apparently cast his lot, for the time being at least, with the Duma against those who would destroy it. This is doubly fortunate when one considers the Duma's presumable attitude at its next session regarding the two great problems demanding solution, the agrarian and the judiciary reforms. As to the first, Peter Stolypin, the able Prime Minister, adheres to his policy of breaking up the present commune, by which individual intelligence and enterprise have been throttled for centuries, and of increasing the opportunity for the muzhiks or peasants to purchase land on installments or to rent it by opening large areas of Crown and State holdings to them.

As to the judiciary, the extraordinary powers still possessed by the courts martial, by the judges, and by the provincial governors in apprehending, imprisoning, and trying "suspects," have resulted in the condemnation to death of many persons on what, to us, seems insufficient evidence. The tales of torture applied to obtain incriminating evidence remind one of the Inquisition. We expected that many convictions would follow the insurrections. We did not, however, expect that the convictions would be as scandalously numerous as they have been. The figures now published indicate that more persons have been hanged in Nicholas II's reign than in that of Ivan the Terrible.

In spite of some of the just criticisms of the third Duma, it indicates, we think, a slow but steady growth of self-assurance, calmness, poise, and solidarity in constitutional government. Thus the Russian Parliament may, we think, be trusted ultimately to reform the present agrarian and judiciary systems. The first Duma was a generous expression of the people. But it accomplished little more than to constitute an entering wedge of democracy, splitting the age-old autocracy. The second Duma, though with a more restricted suffrage, accomplished more. The third Duma, chosen by a yet more restricted suffrage, has accomplished most of all. Its critics have dubbed it a "Landlords' Duma." It is true that the landlords have now a larger representation in Parliament than they have hitherto enjoyed. But it is also true that their power there and that of the bureaucrats has not been what the reactionaries expected. On the contrary, we now see that the real power has lain, not with the reactionaries or even with the conservatives on the one hand, not with the revolutionaries or even with the Extreme Radicals on the other, but with the great body of Moderates, the Center. Led by Alexander Guchkov, often with the support of Paul Milyukov, the Duma's power has manifested itself in half a dozen departments of the Imperial Government, checking the plans of peculating bureaucrats, and with each act driving further the wedge of popular self-government. The modern world is apt to think that the Teutonic and the Latin races are the only factors in Western civilization. But the Slav races, we believe, will ultimately form a third. Nothing so far has seemed to tend more towards this result than the third Duma's record.

No doubt Russian patriots are justified in the criticisms they make of the Duma's ultra-conservatism; no wonder they chafe under the delays which

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

obstruct much-needed reforms; but they must patiently remember that a calm self-assurance, solidarity, and prudence are qualities just now much more desirable in constitutional legislation than emotionalism and the tendency towards snapshot judgments. If this be true as applied to the Persian Liberals and the Young Turks in the constitutional governments which they have instituted in two Oriental countries, where the danger of sudden reaction and oppression is ever present, it is none the less true in semi-Oriental Russia, where the same danger is also evident. It is difficult for reformers, flushed with victory, to "make haste slowly," especially when, after long years of planning, a seemingly sudden event reveals the oppressor's inherent weakness. But neither in Persia nor Turkey nor Russia can reformers afford to take a step forward which might involve two steps backward.

❀

The Spectator

The Spectator recently listened to a highly literary and somewhat amusing discussion of the value of the strictly truthful method in composing a historical novel, as compared with a more imaginative, or impressionistic, way. The conclusion was that a historical novel was in its best estate when the history was rare and the fiction well done.

❀

It occurred to the Spectator to apply this lucid principle to that shortest form of the story—the anecdote. Is it needful or important that the man who writes for us the history of a given incident or epoch, or who records the life-history of a real person, shall precisely verify every anecdote he chooses to hand down to us? It may be conceded that this verification is desirable in autobiography (which Longfellow said was what biography *ought* to be); but in general is it not sufficient, first, that the anecdote be in itself really worth the telling, and, second, that it be illustrative and apt? The more prominent the man, especially if really witty, the more stories he will have to father; and when one thinks of the innumerable and varied occasions and circumstances which mother them, how difficult it is to prove paternity! May they not be accepted if they look legitimate in the face? Hundreds of examples will occur to every one which it would be hard to prove authentic, yet which the world would not willingly let die, not alone because of the laugh in them, but because they are redolent of the character or period to which they are attached. Take, for instance, that charming reply of Mr. Longfellow to the nervous man named Longworth who was introduced to him and could think of nothing better to say than that their names were much alike. "Yes," replied the poet, "but, you know, 'worth makes the man—the want of it the fellow.'" Whether Longfellow actually participated in such an incident or not (some say it was really his brother Sam), what could better exhibit the exquisite courtesy that distinguished him?

Or take the *bon mot* attributed to Phillips Brooks when once he was going abroad and a friend rallied him about discovering a new religion and bringing it back with him:

"You had better be careful, Bishop; it might be difficult to get a new religion through the custom-house."

"I think not," observed Brooks. "Any religion popular enough to import would have no duties attached to it."

Whether that anecdote be true or not, it is, at any rate, as the French say, well found.

❀

Traditional stories are so useful that iconoclasts have no business to meddle with them. We sneer as critics at the stories fond old Parson Weems recorded of Washington—the cherry-tree yarn and all that; yet they gave to the boys and girls of this country an ideal view of a truly great and good man which more than anything else has made him generally venerated. Let their origins alone—at any rate in juvenile books. Too much sophistication in youth is unpleasant, anyhow. The Spectator, for one, should not like all our boys and girls to be like that suspicious kid in old Memphis who, when he heard the report of the finding of Moses in the bulrushes by the crown princess of Egypt, winked

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

his eye and remarked, "That's *her* story." One would rather they should be able to believe it true of old Roanoke Randolph, for example, that he really did cut two holes in his office door for the accommodation of his cats—a large hole for the big cat and a little hole for the kitten. It furnishes a pleasing picture of a man with his mind fixed upon lofty problems of statecraft, and often forgetful of small matters, yet with a tender heart. Such tenderness was not always manifest in him, however. Does the reader remember how he replied to the suggestion from the floor of the House that the man whom he was at the moment bitterly denouncing had brilliant qualities: "Brilliant? Mr. Speaker, brilliant? Yes, sir. He shines and he stinks and he stinks and he shines like a rotten mackerel in the moonlight." Who cares whether any one can give date and place for that story—it is John Randolph!

❀

Virginia is credited with a host of anecdotes most instructive to one who seeks to understand the social temper of the Old Dominion, or the personality of her sons, in so many of whom the world takes a curious interest. Consider that one told of Senator Mahone when he was a general officer in the Confederate army. At one period his division was encamped in a region of comparative security and quiet; and one Sunday afternoon General Mahone mounted his horse and trotted out into the country alone, just for a bit of a ride. Away off on a lonely road he suddenly came upon a soldier sitting on the ground in a sunny fence-corner, with his gun leaning against the rails, his pipe in his mouth, and a general attitude of lazy comfort. The General reined in and inquired, "Who are you?" The man glanced up at the little figure on horseback, who had no military trappings about him, and answered, "Well, I'm a sort of a sentry—who are *you?*" "Oh," said Mahone, "I'm a sort of a major-general!" The soldier looked again, saw who it was, and, carefully laying aside his pipe and reaching for his gun, slowly got upon his feet and drawled out, "Well, I'll be dinged if I don't give you a *sort* of a salute."

❀

Old soldiers will tell you that that is a faithful picture of one familiar phase of life in the Southern service, whether or not this particular colloquy ever occurred. If it is an invention, it strikingly depicts the free-and-easy relations that obtained between officers and men—fellow-citizens—which yet recognized useful distinctions and remembered the duty of discipline. So the little tale has a true historical value, regardless of verbal accuracy. This is what Ruskin had in mind when he said of Landor's Judith: "Now, as in many other cases, I do not in the least care how far the literal facts are true. The conception of facts and the idea of Jewish womanhood are there, grand and real."

❀

The Civil War nurtured an immense crop of picturesque stories, and if we had to lose either the statistics of that conflict or the body of anecdotes about it, doubtless we could better spare the former. It is easy, for instance, to reconstruct the *mise-en-scène* of a cavalry raid from the report once made by a courier to General Sigel that the Rebels were "tearing up" the railway. "But vere is mein guard at that place?" exclaimed the General, indignantly "The last I saw of them," said the courier, "they were tearing down the pike."

❀

One might extend indefinitely these illustrations of the thesis that many a good story is worth keeping although it brings no birth-certificate with it. The Spectator fondly imagined, when he began, that he was about to compose an essay, but the intention seems to have miscarried. He can only apologize to the reader as the preacher's son did to his dog. The boy started to give it the portion of fat beefsteak dealt to him at dinner, but this was forbidden. So he carried out to the kennel a plate of scraps, with the explanation: "Fido, I meant to bring you an offering, but I have had to take up a collection."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Public Opinion

SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE—IN OKLAHOMA?

The following two replies to the editorial under the above title in The Outlook of September 5 have been received at this office. For our comment on these replies see editorial pages.

REPLY FROM GOVERNOR HASKELL

[Copy of telegram dated September 8]

Dr. Lyman Abbott, Editor Outlook: Haskell said this morning at Guthrie: "Abbott is living on past greatness, but in present demented condition, therefore was easily misled by false statements." What have you to say? Wire early.

OKLAHOMA CITY TIMES.

[Copy reply sent September 10]

Oklahoma City Times: Your telegram received. I have nothing to add to or retract from my editorial in Outlook concerning Oklahoma University.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

REPLY FROM THE BOARD OF REGENTS

Dr. Lyman Abbott:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of August 31 inclosing copy of an editorial in The Outlook discussing changes in the Faculty of the Oklahoma University. I gladly avail myself of the opportunity you offer me through The Outlook to give you what information I have touching these changes.

In what I shall say I will try to be absolutely fair to the teachers removed from the Faculty of the University, as well as to those added thereto. Since my vote was cast for the retention of practically all of the men removed, it cannot be said that I am prejudiced against them. Your editorial begins with the statement that "the political authorities in Oklahoma are trying to make its educational funds serve three purposes: the education of the people, the support of a political machine, and the interest of a sectarian propaganda," and then follows your argument in support of this statement. As to what the "political authorities" of this State are trying to do with the educational funds of the State, it is not necessary for me to discuss. Your entire article deals with the State University, and I shall confine myself to that institution. The "political authorities" of the State have nothing to do with the funds of the University further than to make appropriations for the maintenance of the school. Its management is vested absolutely in a Board of Regents. Upon this Board devolves the duty of selecting a president and faculty. The Governor of the State is *ex officio* a member of the Board, and as such is entitled to a voice and vote in all meetings of the Board. It is but fair to him to state, however, that he rarely ever participates in the meetings of the Board, and has given the other members of the Board to understand that he relies entirely upon them to manage and control the affairs of the University.

In June last a meeting of the Regents was held in Oklahoma City to select a president and faculty for the ensuing year. The Governor was present during the selection of President Evans, the head of one department, and a music teacher. The selection of the remainder of the Faculty was made in his absence, and by seven members of the Board. Of the seven members present at the time, two are Republicans and five are Democrats. Two are members of or affiliate with the Methodist Church, two with the Presbyterian, one with the Baptist, and one with the Christian Church. I am unable to state to what Church the other member adheres. I mention the politics and religion of these gentlemen to show how unwarrantable are your charges, which I shall now answer.

Of the three charges you mention, the first is true. The Regents *are* trying to use the school funds intrusted to them for "the education of the people" of Oklahoma. No effort, however, has been made or will be made by any member of the Board to "support a political machine," or in "the interest of a sectarian propaganda." In the selection of the members of the Faculty I always made it clear to the applicant that I did not want to know either his political or religious belief. I believe this is true of the other members of the Board. After all that has been written and said about this matter, and after more than two months have passed, I could not name the political party nor the church to which as many as six of the interested parties, either those removed or those elected, belong. You state that Dr. Boyd was removed because of his politics. A sufficient answer to this is that *both* of the Republican members of the Board voted for his successor. Dr. Boyd has served the University faithfully and efficiently. He has successfully encountered many difficulties, and under his guiding counsel the University has grown steadily and rapidly, until it ranks with the best State universities of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Nation. With the coming of Statehood new conditions arose. The eastern half of the State (formerly the Indian Territory) has a large population of Indians. The Board of Regents thought it was their duty to try to interest this Indian citizenship in the University. Mr. Evans had spent many years as the President of a Presbyterian school in the Indian Territory, and possibly no man in the State has a stronger hold upon, and a more helpful influence with, the Indians of the State than he. With all, he is a splendid scholar, a man of great and tried executive ability, and under his guardianship the University will continue the wonderful growth it has hitherto enjoyed. Thus it came to pass that Dr. Boyd was supplanted by Dr. Evans. It certainly cannot be contended that religion had anything to do with the selection, as both of the gentlemen are members of the Presbyterian Church, and since *both* of the Republican members of the Board voted for Mr. Evans, it is manifestly unfair for you to assume that Dr. Boyd's political views caused his removal.

Again, you charge that we supplanted the head of the department of psychology with "an eighth grade teacher." This gentleman whom you call "an eighth grade teacher" was first honor graduate from Coronal Institute, holds a degree from the Texas University, has held the position of Superintendent of Schools at Hubbard, Texas, and at Bartlett, Texas, and has been actively engaged in school work since 1887. I do not know his politics, nor do I think that it is essential. It happens, though, that the gentleman he succeeds is a Republican, and this is how his removal came about. When the vote was taken, and before it was announced, it was found that the vote was four to three in favor of retaining the incumbent. At this juncture, and before the vote was announced, *one of the Republican* members asked to change his vote, and this elected the new man. I am sure this member of the Board never considered the political faith of either applicant, and I am equally sure that he never thought that it would be charged that he had removed a teacher of his own political faith because of his politics. Another man to whom you refer as "the principal of a secondary school for girls" holds a Master's degree from Vanderbilt University, is an LL.D., and has studied his special subjects, physics and electrical engineering, at Berlin. The gentleman to whom you refer as "a young man with one year's experience" holds a Master's degree, and, besides having taught for several years, has had considerable experience in magazine and journalistic work, which specially fits him to become the head of the Department of English.

Again, in your editorial you state that "more than a third of the Faculty was removed." The fact is that less than one-fifth of the Faculty was removed. As to the question of the scholarship of the teachers removed and those elected I offer you the following:

Of the teachers removed—
One holds degree Doctor of Philosophy.
Three hold degree Master of Arts.
Two hold degree Bachelor of Arts.
One holds degree Doctor of Medicine (University of Illinois).
One holds degree Bachelor of Philosophy.

Of the men added to the Faculty—
One holds degree Doctor of Laws.
Seven hold degree Master of Arts (three from Harvard).
One holds degree Doctor of Medicine.
Three hold degree Bachelor of Arts (one from Harvard).

The charge that we are using the school fund in "the interest of a sectarian propaganda" finds its strongest refutation in the personnel of the Board, whose several religious beliefs I have stated above. It is certainly no compliment to the intelligence of the other *five* members of the Board who participated in the selection of teachers to say that they permitted the *two* Methodist members to select teachers in the interest of that Church. The letter which you quote was written by a member of the ministerial body of the Methodist Church who is not a member of the Board of Regents, and, no matter what may have been his desires, I am sure his letter had no influence in the direction he wished. The letter was made public before the Faculty was selected, and if it served any purpose it was to make the members of the Board the more careful to forestall any criticism in this direction.

I am a subscriber to the doctrine that "a public office is a public trust," and as such, with due regard for the oath I took, I have performed my duties to the very best of my ability, and without offense to my conscience. I feel that the same is true of the other Regents. We have not always agreed upon what was best to be done, but the majority has always had its way, and we have never divided upon either religious or political lines. We may have made mistakes. If we have, we will discover and correct them. We are all actuated with a single motive, are all building to a single purpose, and that is to make of the Oklahoma University one of the greatest forces for intellectual uplift in the Union. The people of Oklahoma, of every political faith and of every religious

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

creed, are satisfied with the honest purpose of the members of the Board of Regents, and are giving us loyal and unstinted support. We expect criticism—honest criticism we welcome. Thus far, local criticism has been confined to a few ultra partisans of each of the two political parties. Your editorial is the first serious criticism that has been aimed at the University. It has been extensively copied and commented upon throughout the State, showing how extensively your periodical is read and its wonderful influence. That you have been imposed upon in the information that was given you is very apparent. That your criticism is unwarranted by the facts is plainly evident. The doctrine "a public office is a public trust" should be taught and observed by every man holding a public trust, and in surveying the entire field it is hard to point to a public trust more sacred than the one you hold. The world is your field of action. Your Outlook is read wherever good literature is sought. If, then, we who hold subordinate positions, whose power is limited and whose influence is circumscribed, should observe this wholesome rule, how much more important that you should observe it. Acting upon wrong information, you have done our University a great wrong. You have injured the young State of Oklahoma, but you have done a greater wrong to yourself. The people look to you as a teacher whose integrity is manifest, and you owe it to them to teach them correctly. The wrong you have done is an irreparable one, for you can never reach with a correction all the people who have read your editorial; but, having an abiding faith in your fairness and honesty, I confidently expect to read from your pen an article that will, as far as possible, correct the wrong impression that your editorial has created.

LEE CRUCE,
President of the Board of Regents of Oklahoma University.
Ardmore, Oklahoma.

THE OUTLOOK'S PLATFORM

In your issue of August 1 you state the political principles by which The Outlook proposes to be guided, and in so far as they constitute issues between the two great political parties they are more nearly in accord with those of the Democratic than the Republican platform. More especially is this true with regard to the protective tariff system and ship subsidies. You conclude, however, by saying:

> It is because we believe that the protective system, with such applications of it as ship subsidies, is inconsistent with these principles that on the tariff and subsidy questions we have parted company with Mr. Roosevelt. It is because we think that little hope for the steady, progressive, and unrevolutionary development of these principles is afforded by the somewhat heterogeneous utterances of the Democratic platform, and the still more heterogeneous utterances of its chief candidate, that we shall not support Mr. Bryan despite our agreement with some of these utterances. It is because we think that hope for their gradual development in the National life is afforded by the present platform of the Republican party and the known experience and character of its chief candidate that, in spite of our disagreement with the Republican doctrine of a protective tariff system, we shall give Mr. Taft our cordial support.

While not assuming to criticise The Outlook for its support of any party or platform it sees fit to support, it strikes me that the above statement is so at variance with our system of government as to call for remark. Under our theory of government public policies are determined by the will of the people expressed at the polls, and the idea should be discouraged that certain men are to be elected first and policies determined afterwards. The latter view leads to the doctrine, and in fact is a direct assertion of the doctrine, that only certain men or a certain set of men are competent to rule, and that reforms or changes in administration are to be brought about by exerting pressure upon such men when installed.

And this principle is rendered more pernicious when the candidates go before the people and obtain votes upon a declaration of principles the opposite of the policies desired to be inaugurated. The Republican party prides itself in what it claims to be the result of its protective system, and, while proposing revision, declares in favor of more extreme protective measures than ever before. Heretofore it has favored a tariff sufficient to cover the difference between the cost of domestic and foreign labor, or sufficient to protect the home manufacturer from the competition of cheap foreign labor; it now proposes to add something more to protect the profits of capital. If elected, the Republican administration cannot honorably do otherwise than carry out these promises, on the strength of which it obtains the political support of those who believe in the principles which they enunciate. It is indeed a poor compliment to the party to support it upon the theory that it would not. Much unjust abuse was heaped upon the last Congress for failing to reduce the tariff upon printing paper and pulp; but the majority of the members of that body were elected for the declared purpose of carrying out the opposite policy, and they would have been untrue to their constituents had they done as some thought they should have done.

There is no hope for the accomplishment of the principles for which The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

contends to be found in the platform or the tendencies of the Republican party, and it could not advocate that policy without advocating perfidy and dishonor.

The solution under our system of government is for every man to vote his principles rather than to adhere slavishly to party.

Havana, Cuba. E. H. P.

[The Republican platform explicitly pledges the Republican party to a special session of Congress following the inauguration of the next President for the purpose of revising the tariff. The kind of revision is indicated, first, by the purpose to secure maximum and minimum rates as a basis of reciprocity; second, the abolition of excessive duties; third, the maintenance of a protective system. This system is defined as one by which duties would be imposed such as "will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries." This last clause does not involve any increase; it is only a more accurate definition of the old system, for evidently duties would not protect an industry if they did not secure to it a reasonable profit. The whole pledge is to be interpreted in the light of the fact that the candidate nominated on this platform has been one of the leaders in the Republican party who urges a revision of the tariff, and his nomination is an evident triumph of the tariff revisers. While we should like to see the Republican party undertake a revision the ultimate end of which would be tariff for revenue only, we think the past history of the Democratic party, and a comparison of the efforts of Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan respectively for tariff revision, give far more hope both of a lower tariff and of freer trade under Mr. Taft and the Republican party than under Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party.—THE EDITORS.]

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

If what you say,[1] and as others understand it to be, is the true Socialism, then Mr. Wanhope, who spoke here on Thursday evening (September 10) on Franklin Square, preached Anarchism. If, on the other hand, Mr. Wanhope interpreted the true Socialism, then your editorial explains an imaginary Socialism. In his speech the Socialist speaker said: "The time is not far when the working people will go to the Rockefellers, to the Morgans, to the Ryans, etc., and say to them, 'Give us what belongs to us.' And do you think Mr. Morgan will roll up his sleeves and say, 'Come on, we will fight'? No! He will say, 'Fools, why, go and take it! It was waiting ten years for you.'" After his speech I said to him, in the presence of many, "You preached violence."

"I did not mention that word," he said.

"But you said that the workingman will *take*."

"Yes."

"But this is not the way to explain Socialism."

"Do you want me to tell a lie?"

"No. But that means you will take it by violence."

"No. No one will fight."

"Don't you expect to buy them out instead of *taking?*"

"Buy? With what? No!"

"So the one that will have the might will have the right?"

"Yes. We are looking for the power."

"Isn't this violence?"

"It is the only way. Look in Russia. See what they do. This is the only way in which they will get what they want."

"But this shows your mistake. Here is not Russia. You cannot compare these two countries."

These are answers of a Socialist candidate for Governor of the great State of New York. These are words spoken by a man who is fifteen years a leader in the Socialist party. These are expressions uttered by an intelligent man who is employed as an editorial writer by Gaylord Wilshire.

I now ask, What is Socialism? If Socialism stands for *brotherhood*, why should its leader advise to use violent methods? If Socialism is against class ruling class, why should its agitator preach the contrary? If Socialism is what the National platform of the Socialist party explains, why, in the name of humanity, should we hear in this free Republic such Anarchistic methods as a remedy for reform and as a solution for the present problems? SAMUEL REICHLER.

Utica, New York.

WHAT DOES SOCIALISM TEACH?

Your declaration in favor of individual ownership as contrasted with the public ownership as desired by the Socialists is noted in your editorial on the subject in answer to the letters recently published. May I ask who said anything about having no checks on the will of the majority? It seems like another straw man on your part, for the quotations you give do not point toward limitless hasty action by majorities. They merely voice proper discontent with an unjust minority. Do you believe in a democracy, anyway? Socialism proposes an orderly expression through its direct legisla-

[1] In the editorial on The Spirit of Socialism, September 12, 1908.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion, as a substitute for the present oligarchy of wealth. . . .

How is the brotherhood, which you urge as a prerequisite, to manifest itself? Will it do so in competition, with its constant and inseparable incentives as suggested, or in co-operation for the desired ends industrially? Will it practice the chaotic scramble which we now see, with every man for himself and his hand against all others to the extent of his success, or will it practice Socialism? Please tell us how brotherhood and competition in the securing of a livelihood are compatible so long as there is a scramble for jobs and for trade and for financial supremacy.

Yours for righteousness in industrial affairs, CLARENCE H. LEE.

Pomona, California.

[The Socialists' platform, as we have interpreted it, answers your first question. In our judgment, its propositions would practically abolish all checks on the will of the majority. History shows that a democratic despotism is the worst kind of despotism. Our answer to the second question we cannot better give than in the words of Frederic Harrison, only adding thereto our belief that the religion of Jesus Christ, as interpreted not by ecclesiasticism but by his own teaching, inspires just the kind of social religion which Frederic Harrison calls for:

Our answer is plain. We believe that selfishness can be cured only by religion—by a social religion, the aim of which is not to land the believer in heaven but to reform human nature upon earth. Religion has never fairly set itself to that direct object, though incidentally it has done much to promote it, often without intending it, and sometimes in spite of its own dogmatic precepts. Once make religion the dominant force in human life, make the sole business of religion to moralize men, to control self-interest, and to purify society, and we shall have a power equal to cope with all extant forms of human selfishness. Those who mock at our hopes that this, after all, is the only remedy against social oppression have but little true sense of the enormous power of a really social religion. Even in its forms of fictitious abstraction and celestial dreams religion has been strong enough to conquer some of the deepest vices of our imperfect nature, and to stimulate the development of the sublimest virtues.

—THE EDITORS.]

A PEACEFUL SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Yesterday I picked up The Outlook for Sabbath reading, with peace in my heart and good will towards men.

After reading your review of Grover Cleveland's ponderous arraignment of the party which twice made him President, and your argument against guaranteed bank deposits—both aimed against Mr. Bryan—I cast your publication away with the determination never to read it again.

Your false assumption and misrepresentations, and your conclusions based thereon, give the lie to your pretense of being a non-partisan and impartial political critic.

Your treatment of Mr. Bryan, whom the world recognizes as a conspicuously pure, clean, Christian gentleman, sincerely devoted to the service of his fellow-men, as a statesman with scarcely a peer, convicts you of rank hypocrisy in your religious pretensions, and of an utter want of candor and patriotism in your views upon political questions.

Any impartial student of American politics desiring to find some excuse for you would naturally conclude that, for some reason, you are under the thumb of Wall Street, which is the vilest and most dangerous factor in our governmental affairs.

Jeff Davis had convictions, took a soldier's risk, and fought in the open. You skulk behind false pretense and sanctimonious hypocrisy. You and your Wall Street masters are perverting our Government and breeding Socialists at an alarming rate. You are sowing the wind. What shall the harvest be? J. M. BOWLER.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

COAL-MINING RAILWAYS

From your editorial comment on "Railways and Coal-Mining" in your issue for September 19 one might gain the impression that all the coal-mining railways involved in the litigation recently decided by the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania had been chartered since the adoption of the Constitution of the State in 1874. I am not informed as to all the defendant roads in this case, but the principal coal-mining railways doing business in Pennsylvania are: the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, incorporated April 30, 1853, by the consolidation of other companies; the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, organized in Pennsylvania April 21, 1846; the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, incorporated in Pennsylvania February 13, 1822, with a perpetual charter; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, chartered by the Commonwealth April 13, 1846; and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, incorporated by act April 4, 1833.

The incorporation of these companies constituted a contract between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the respective companies, the obligations of which could not be impaired by the Constitution of 1874 or any subsequent Act of Assembly. The only way in which the prohibition you cite would become operative is under Sec. 10, Art. 17, of our Constitution: "No railroad . . . in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article." At the time of the organization of these companies the State was probably very willing to grant any power asked by the companies to insure the mining and distribution of so useful a commodity. The abuse of the powers then granted is what every right-thinking citizen desires to see corrected, but the difficulty in attaining this end is great. The high standing of the Court in question and the personnel of its bench is a guarantee to me that the position of these roads is such that the Hepburn Act will not dislodge them.

WALTER S. MCINNES.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[The point which our correspondent makes is one of which we recognize the importance. While the railway companies in Pennsylvania are undoubtedly mining and carrying coal legally, so far as State statutes are concerned, the clause in the Pennsylvania Constitution which we quoted indicates that the people of that State recognize the evils of permitting common carriers to become miners and manufacturers, and desire to prevent those evils. If the commodities clause of the Hepburn Law is declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, apparently the evils must continue, or the Federal Government must condemn and operate the mines, or condemn and operate the railways, or perhaps both. To our present way of thinking, the method of the Hepburn Law seems less complicated and less radical than the method of Government ownership. If we were the railway managers, we should prefer to submit to the less radical method first, before bringing down on our heads such resentment of the consumer and independent miners as might lead to Government ownership.—THE EDITORS.]

WHAT IS NECESSARY?

Dr. Lyman Abbott:

In your Vesper Sermon of August 15 you say: "In order to be a Christian it is not necessary to believe in all the principles embodied in the Westminster Confession of Faith, etc. . . . What is necessary is to believe that what Jesus Christ has come to do in the world is worth doing; to believe that the spirit in which he has undertaken that work is worth having; and, receiving that spirit from him, to give ourselves to the work to which he calls us. . . . For to be a Christian is not to believe in the definitions of Christ which the Church has given; it is to believe in him, and to try to do his work in his spirit."

Many churches require members when admitted to say that they believe in one or another of these definitions and principles. When they do not believe all the definitions and principles to which they are required to subscribe, but do believe in all that you say is necessary, what would you advise as the best practical way of meeting this apparent difficulty? I. W. H.

Lynn, Massachusetts.

[One who wishes to unite with the church should state to the pastor perfectly honestly what are his beliefs and also his uncertainties, doubts, or disbeliefs, laying emphasis, however, on what he believes rather than on what he disbelieves. It will then be for the pastor and officers of the church to determine whether, under its rules, the applicant can properly be admitted to the church. Some ministers and some local churches lay greater stress on intellectual agreement with the church than others; but, in general, most pastors put more emphasis on character than on opinion, on spiritual sympathy with the church than on intellectual agreement with its creed.—LYMAN ABBOTT.]

MISSION COLLEGES AND PROSELYTING

In an editorial on "The Christian College" in The Outlook of July 20 you say, "The Protestant missionary colleges established in foreign lands are not established for proselyting purposes."

Proselyting is an ugly word, and none of us care to be in the business. But there is one point worth making clear, and that is that missionary colleges are imbued with the same spirit and carried on for the same purpose as are other kinds of missionary effort, and that purpose is the Christianizing of non-Christian peoples.

Any account of the work of missionaries engaged in college work that represents them as indifferent to or not working for "the transfer of the allegiance of men from one organization to another organization" is, I am sure, based on a misapprehension. It is true that, at the present time, college work does not result in baptisms. Nor does plowing a field produce a harvest. But the plower and the sower surely work to the same purpose.

In India there is a widespread missionary educational work, and a widespread evangelistic work. The two kinds of work are so intermingled that it is impossible either to draw a line between them, or to separate the missionaries engaged in them into two classes, as most missionaries are engaged in both kinds of work. The two kinds of work are the complement of each other. Either would be immeasurably weakened were the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

other crippled. The two together are working mightily for the regeneration of India. And those who give to the support of missionary colleges and schools help as strongly in the bringing of India to the allegiance of Christ as do those who give for more distinctly evangelistic work.

Jhansi, India. HENRY FORMAN.

RECIPROCITY BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE COUNTRY

It was with much interest that the letter to President Roosevelt was read by one family living in the country. In discussing it the idea was advanced that, as in the country there are provisions for entertaining the city during the summer—some of which provisions reach even the poorest in the towns—so in the city there might be during the winter similar provisions for farmers, for their boys and girls, giving them the opportunity to see the great city with safety and to advantage. The city has ever been eager to reap from the country, to prey upon its inexperience; and the country has also been eager, to the extent of its limited knowledge and opportunity, to fleece the man from the city. Instead of such a policy, why not establish a relation that would be to their mutual advantage? This would seem all the more sensible when we consider the large percentage of city people who come from the country, and who would enter on city life with higher intelligence if they had received some such introduction as here proposed, while the city would also be the gainer; and the farm would keep some people it now loses and would fall in line with modern improvements. Some such plan would be a saving of time and money, and even of life and character.

Lebanon, Illinois. I. A. W.

THE LICK OBSERVATORY

My attention has been called to an article in The Outlook of April 13, 1907, page 845, by Mr. Percival Lowell, owner of the Lowell Observatory in Arizona, which contains matter concerning the Lick Observatory. Mr. Lowell explains that the Lowell 24-inch telescope was able to show him 172 stars in a certain small region of the sky, whereas a Lick observer, using the 36-inch telescope eleven years earlier, charted only 161 stars in the same region; and he thereon bases the claim of superior power for his telescope and its "purer" air.

There is no danger that experienced astronomers have been misled by this claim: the record of the 36-inch refractor in discovering and measuring several thousand difficult double stars, and in observing scores of extremely faint objects, speaks for itself indisputably; but, as Mr. Lowell has published this claim in several magazines recently, there is no doubt that hundreds of thousands of general readers have been misled. To my extreme regret it is a duty to take note of the subject by referring to certain facts involved.

The Lick observations referred to were made in 1894 by an observer whose duties at Mount Hamilton in the years 1893–1907 related, with only one minor exception, to the determination of the extremely accurate positions of the *brighter* stars, *with a special telescope only 6½ inches in diameter;* and the remarkable quantity and quality of his work made his name known to every astronomer in the world. The "one minor exception" was that, at the request of the then Director, he used the 36-inch telescope on parts of a few evenings to make charts of the stars visible in certain selected small regions of the sky. These charts were published with the statement that, owing to certain (described) conditions, probably "some of the fainter stars have escaped" detection and charting. This was his *first* use of a great telescope; it was his *only* use of the 36-inch telescope in the fourteen years referred to; seeing faint objects with great telescopes was not in his line, just as general medical practice is not in the line of a highly specialized surgeon.

Mr. Lowell observed one of these charted regions with his 24-inch telescope in the year 1905, *after he had been using large telescopes for more than ten years in observing difficult objects*, and he claimed to be able to see a greater number of stars in the given region than the Lick observer had charted; to be exact, a seven per cent greater number. This is the basis of Mr. Lowell's oft-published claim of superiority referred to above. His technical account of the observations has left the subject indefinite in form, by saying that the "moonlight and the rainy season were both drawbacks" to his observations.

A fortnight ago I requested two of our astronomers of considerable experience with great telescopes, Messrs. Perrine and Aitken, to re-observe the charted region in question, using the 36-inch refractor. In two evenings, August 25 and 26, 1908, one and three-quarter hours each evening, they examined a little less than one-third of the entire region—the western third. In the area examined the early Lick observer charted fifty-one stars. In the same area Mr. Lowell charted fifty-one stars. In this same area the two recent Lick observers charted sixty-nine stars—an increase of thirty-five per cent;

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and they have no doubt that they could find several additional stars if they took more time, even with the conditions which then prevailed, as follows: transparency, "some smoke in the air on both nights;" steadiness of air, 3 on a scale of 5; and position in the sky, from 50° to 68° zenith distance during the observations. The region, three degrees south declination, was two hours west of the meridian when the observations began. All astronomers will recognize that these conditions were unfavorable to the Lick observers.

After the two observers had reported on the work of the two evenings, a photograph of the region was secured. It shows that the sixty-nine stars charted visually are there.

Inasmuch as a survey of one-third of the region is just as conclusive for the power of the telescope as a survey of the entire region, I ordered the work stopped; there are endless ways in which the telescope and the observers' time can be put to better use.

W. W. CAMPBELL,
Director Lick Observatory.
Mount Hamilton, California.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Is it not just that those subscribers to The Outlook who must, concerning one subject, continually read statements exactly opposite to their opinions should occasionally be heard from?

In quoting from Julia Ward Howe one sentence "as conclusive against the present extension of the suffrage to women" may we suggest that other sides of this question are to be considered? "In America most women are still indifferent to the question of suffrage." But are the women who *have* the suffrage indifferent? Here statistics answer and "opinion" is valueless. Take one State as typical—Colorado. The women form forty-two per cent of the population and poll forty-eight per cent of the vote. What their vote has meant to the protection of helpless childhood Judge Ben Lindsey and the enforcement of their admirable laws testify. In Australia, Finland, New Zealand, Denmark, there is a precisely similar statistical record of their conscientious fulfillment of their responsibilities.

Every forward movement for individual responsibility and liberty has been carried by the few in the face of "indifference" and apathy. Are the four hundred thousand [forty thousand?] men who do not vote in Boston to be given as a reason for preventing more energetic citizens from doing so?

The few enthusiasts and the phlegmatic many is the old record of progress.

JOHN AND ABAGAIL FRENCH.
Williamstown, Massachusetts.

DUMAS AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR BAEDEKER

We had studied the Châteaux at Chenonceaux, Amboise, and the rest with Baedeker for date and Lansdale for details. An impulse, which grew to a determination not to be resisted, led us to abandon the red-bound guide-books and visit Blois with Dumas. We made a detour to approach the place via Bracieux, the home of Porthos and of Mousqueton; then through La Ferté. Was not this surely the abiding-place of Athos—the Comte de la Fère—and of Grimaud? Reaching Blois, we sought out the inn most resembling the "house with the pointed gables, one hundred paces from the Castle of the States," where in 1660 Cropoli played the host under the famous sign "Aux Médici," to his own profit if not to the satisfaction of his "painter-in-ordinary," Master Pittrino. After persuading Cropoli—one name was as good as another—to sweep out the most prominent indications of preceding hospitality, to air the room, and hunt up a clean tablecloth, one of us interviewed Madame in the kitchen. She had trout from the Beuvran and pigeons. In addition to these we ordered from Cropoli some of his famous macaroni, such as had been sent to Marie de Médicis on a certain memorable day; and had he any of "*le bon petit vin d'Anjou*," which d'Artagnan preferred? The man stared a little, but these Americans are all eccentric. Yes, he made a specialty of macaroni, and had that wine, and very old. Luncheon over, after trying to catch a glimpse of Parry at a window, we walked through quaint old streets to the bridge where Louis bade farewell to the weeping Marie de Mancini, and then hunted for a book-shop where we might buy *our* guide to Blois. The old proprietor quite fell in with our idea: it was novel, but excellent. He had all the Musketeer series; to be sure, they were in sets, but for that purpose he would sell any volume wanted for only one franc; and, anyway, why not study history with Dumas? Did not the historian Michelet and Mademoiselle Pardoe as well maintain the historical accuracy of Dumas, and declare that the character sketches of the prominent personalities are drawn with "entire fidelity to life"? Does not Lavisse mention that "a certain Vicomte de Bragelonne was the first to win the affection of Louise de la Vallière, though even the most malicious gossips spoke of it as only a childish flame"? And d'Artagnan? Why, every one knows that he, too, was a real man. Does not history mention that the order for Fouquet's arrest "was intrusted to one Captain d'Artagnan, a man of action, who, during

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

his thirty-three years' experience in the Musketeers, had never known anything outside of orders"?

We climbed the steep ascent to the château under a black and lowering sky shot through with lightning flashes and amid a whirlwind of dust. Through the archway where Louis XII in armor looked down upon us from above his porcupine, we entered the famous court. On one side was the wing of Francis I, with its Leonardo da Vinci staircase, its graceful windings suggested by the convolutions of a certain spiral seashell; on another side the hideous façade of Gaston of Orléans, whose timely death alone prevented his "restoring" the whole of the historic pile. It grew darker until it was not difficult to imagine that the officer who conducted us as our guide was d'Artagnan himself. There were the "aquiline nose, stern brilliant eye, long gray hair, black moustache, and shining gorget;" the hat *might* be "gray with a red plume." In imagination we also saw the little King, Louis XIV; caught a glimpse of the sneering Mazarin at a curtained window; and on one balcony behind the wrought-iron railing there really were the "array of gilliflowers, the pot of primroses" of Montalais, the girl of flashing eyes and curly hair, whose dazzling white teeth showed between the tempting lips always parted in laughter, and by accident there stood below this window a graceful young officer. Could it be Raoul?

We ascended the stairs, and in the increasing darkness heard the swish of silken robes and the clank of martial spurs. Perhaps other visitors, or perchance the ghosts of Catherine de Médicis, Claude of France, Anne of Brittany, la Vallière, with their cavaliers.

Lightning flashes and the crash of thunder rendered still more vivid our impressions of Les Oubliettes, where the Cardinal was murdered. And just as Gaston that night lowered the flambeau to show to Louis XIV the blood-stains on the floor of the "small square antechamber" where fell by assassination the Cardinal's brother, the Duc de Guise, so the gathering darkness made it necessary that this room should likewise be shown to us by torchlight. Passing on, we came to the King's bedchamber, and it was startling to see the "closet" communicating with the anteroom, with the partition of wood so thin that d'Artagnan might easily have heard the pitiful story of Charles the Second, as he begged in vain for a million of money or two hundred soldiers.

Then on we went through oratories, halls, bedrooms of world-famous men and women, to the great "Hall of the States," the "Grande Salle" of the former Counts of Blois. The walls, unchanged by restoration, had looked down on a thousand assemblies of bearded vassals, counselors of state, kings and queens of France and other lands, but *we* saw but one of these assemblies. The hall is "resplendent with ladies and lights." We see the little Louis XIV, uncomfortable, with his five feet two inches, between his queenly mother and the tall red Cardinal; we see Madame in robes of ceremony, with her fluttering maids of honor; hear the fateful presentation to her sovereign of "Madamoiselle Louise Françoise de la Beaume Leblanc de la Vallière;" see the glances, the movements, the flash of gems, the glint of wax lights on the gorgets of musketeers and the sword-hilts of gentlemen; note the growing *ennui* of the King till a voice rings out, "Service du Roi!" and d'Artagnan marshals his company to escort his royal master to his apartments.

Turning away was hard indeed. We had to leave good old friends behind us; men and women whose names and deeds will endure when many a king and queen and general and courtier is forgotten. And is this only fancy? Listen to Robert Louis Stevenson as he lays down the book:

> Not even my friends are quite so real, perhaps quite so dear, as d'Artagnan. I do not say that there is no character as well done in Shakespeare. I do say there is none I love so wholly. . . . But for us, and these old men whom we have loved so long, the inevitable end draws near and is welcome. . . . But my paper is running out . . . and I must say adieu for the fifth time to my old comrade. . . . Adieu—rather Au revoir; yet a sixth time, dearest d'Artagnan, we shall kidnap Monk and take horse together for Belle Isle.

ALBERT R. LEDOUX.

ANTHRACITE AGAIN

The New English Dictionary, generally regarded as the chief authority among English dictionaries, has this paragraph under Anthracite:

> 3. *attrib.*, as *anthracite coal, stove:* anthracite basin, bed, in geology.
>
> 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. . . . Anthracite coal, difficult to kindle, but which no known thing will put out.

Perhaps this was a slip on Carlyle's part, and a corresponding slip on the part of Dr. Murray, the editor of the New English Dictionary; but if the usage of the best writers, not barring their inaccuracies, establishes expression, "anthracite coal" seems justified.

M.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE NEW WESTERN FARMER IN POLITICS

BY CHARLES MOREAU HARGER

"NO, I am not going to vote a straight ticket this year. If I do, my candidates must be in favor of some things I want." That was the dictum of Franklin Taylor, Farmer, on Rural Route No. 12, ten miles from a Western town. He is a type of thousands of other farmers in the West. Because agriculture is the West's foundation, he and men like him make Western business conditions; they decide the destiny of most of the towns; they are the real basis for the banks and the stores and the railways—and they are final arbiters of politics. It is one thing to get votes in a factory town where the mill-owner through his subordinates may practically control the vote of a community, and quite another to deal with Mr. Taylor out on Rural Route No. 12, and with his neighbors.

This is one of the years when Mr. Taylor is inclined toward dictating. He has done it before. To be sure, he was very busy for many years after he moved West and took up his homestead. The family grew in numbers and in needs, crops were uncertain, interest rates were high, and prices for products low. Along in the latter eighties he became almost discouraged, but could not see how to better things. Then, when the price of wheat went to forty-seven cents, when corn was fifteen cents, when horses and cattle would not sell for enough to pay for the pasture they ate, and his interest came due with semi-annual regularity, he joined the Farmers' Alliance and became a Populist. There were six years of that, with its vagaries, its frequently dishonest leadership, and finally dissolution.

With 1897 the crops were better, prices picked up, and the following years showed rapid improvement. The farm that was worth only $3,500 has risen in value year by year, until he refused $8,000 for it the other day. Eleven good crops have enabled him to pay off his debts and to do considerable "fixing." He owns $500 worth of stock in the new bank started at Upland, ten miles away; he is holding some of this year's wheat because eighty-three cents does not seem quite high enough price. So far as his material affairs go he has little reason to complain.

Then why do we hear of political uprisings in the West? Why are Franklin Taylor and those of his class saying that they will not vote "straight" unless they have certain pledges? Why a new era in Western politics?

Principally and foremost, because of the very fact of the Western farmer's financial freedom. His uprising in the nineties was a protest. His independence now leads him to make demands. Then on a Saturday you found Mr. Taylor and his neighbors on the shady side of the hardware store at the county seat town talking politics. When the sun glared upon them, they moved—and still discussed free silver and Wall Street. When better times came, Mr. Taylor drove down the street with his load of wheat and failed to halt by the hardware store. The local orator was holding forth on government ownership of railways, but it did not interest him; he went back home after another load of wheat. The audiences dwindled until, except on the latter Saturdays of a State or National campaign, few hearers remained. Nor are they there to-day. They are too busy. What with wheat and corn and alfalfa and fruit and hay, Taylor and his boys have little time to spend on the streets. Their trips to town are business affairs.

But while his prosperity has been bringing him increased financial resources, other things have been happening. That Rural Route No. 12, over whose course sways a white cart every day, is one of them. Twelve years ago Taylor took two weekly papers published at the county seat town. He takes them yet, but he also gets a daily from the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

State capital and another from the nearest large city. He reads these too. He is in touch with the events of the world up to ten hours before the white cart stops at his gate. He has revised his opinion of Wall Street, but his new view of it is scarcely less complimentary than that of old. He has watched the progress of "high finance," and ascribes many abuses to it. He is certain that he knows what is doing in Congress, in the State Legislature, in high political circles. He thinks about it all as he sits on the seat of his sulky plow, riding up and down the half-mile field.

What he does not get by the rural mail he discovers by telephone. The instrument on the wall of his dining-room is one of two thousand that hang on the walls of farmers' homes in the county. He talks with his neighbors daily; he is closer to them than formerly. He has gained immeasurably in perspective, yet has with it the isolation that tends to retrospection and independence. His brother, a merchant in the county seat, is surrounded by influences that hold him "in line." The farmer thinks things out for himself, and has come to certain well-defined conclusions.

Among these is the idea that something is wrong with the financial management of business affairs. When the little bank in which he has stock was for a month last fall unable to get currency from its correspondent in the nearest city, he wanted to know why. The cashier explained that the reserve bank at the city could get none from New York. "Why?" he asked again, and the answer was not satisfactory. He ended the experience with a distrust of the process that so tied up his institution. He does not know just how to remedy it, but is for the man who has a plan. Whatever voice he has in his bank's management will be exerted in keeping aloof from another tying up of funds. It is because of this feeling that the Western States are discussing so earnestly the bank deposit guaranty. Oklahoma has adopted it; Kansas is likely so to do. It meets with Taylor's approval because he can see a definite way out of difficulty, whatever may be the economic worth of the matter.

As he rides up and down the field turning the chocolate furrows he is not so sure about the railways. The Populists bitterly attacked them, but that has passed except with a few rabid spirits. As men like Taylor have become well-to-do they have understood better some of the obligations of capital. They can comprehend that there must be income if wages and upkeep are to be maintained. So he does not denounce railways; he merely wants them to be fair. He wants laws adopted that will enable the Government to compel them to be fair—that is all. He is tolerably convinced that freight rates come a good deal nearer to him than passenger rates, and expects some concessions yet along that line.

He is pretty well decided on the direct primary. It suits him; while it has its faults, and while he always did like to go to the county conventions as a delegate, and once went to the State Convention as an alternate, traveling in luxury on a pass, he likes the idea of voting directly for the candidates. He has read a great deal about the men running for office; he has not seen them, but he has his mind made up. He voted at the primary for the first time this year, and his men won. He is not so sure that these men are just all they should be, but to him they seem to stand for something better in government than we have had before.

After all, that is at the bottom of his changing views, and of the changing views of the agricultural States generally—the basis of the new political attitude they are taking in this campaign. There is a demand for a turn from conservatism to radicalism. Poverty and discouragement put radicals to the fore fifteen years ago; prosperity is doing it now.

Then there is an element of fear. Mr. Taylor has been reading of the doings of great corporations, of the financial operations of the magnates of the business world. He has thought it over to a conclusion that there is danger to him and to the little competence he has attained, or will soon attain, if something is not done to curb that power. He fears for the future of himself and of his children, and believes that some plan should

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be worked out by which there shall be an assurance of safety. Perhaps he argues that it will be just as well if the vested interests are not quite so certain that their lease of power is eternal; if they shall cringe a little to the will of the people expressed at the ballot-box.

In the old Farmers' Alliance days this Western farmer looked upon a corporation as the Great Red Dragon of the financial world. That view has faded. Is he not a member of a banking corporation himself? Does he not own stock in the grain elevator company and in the creamery? He understands better than he did formerly the duty of being a director and a corporation officer. So do his neighbors. Gather a dozen of them as they drive past, and half are members of some business organization. They want these institutions protected, but they do not want them forced to pay tribute to others so large and powerful that they cannot be controlled.

So he asks his candidate for Representative what he proposed to do toward enacting laws that will regulate business combinations. One Western State sought to start a State oil refinery, and was only prevented by the unconstitutionality of the act; Kansas and Minnesota penitentiaries are making binding-twine to protect the farmers from the twine trust; Texas has a new code of corporation laws that are drastic; Oklahoma is trying experiments that are revolutionary, viewed by the old standards. The farmer likes all this; as he thinks it over it seems that it is in his interest.

A good many persons think that Mr. Taylor and Westerners of his class hate the East and want to ruin everything that smacks of the Atlantic seaboard. Nothing could be farther from the facts. Talk with him. He came from the East himself. Several members of the family yet reside there; mother and the girls have been back on several visits in recent years. He knows that as good hearts are on one side the Mississippi as on the other. If he has any feeling about it at all, it is one of quiet pity that the Easterners are so provincial. "I've two sisters," he will say, "who have never been west of Pittsburgh. When I was back to see them, half the town seemed to think I live among Indians and cowboys—and there are a hundred automobiles in this county and electric lights in four of the towns!"

He does have a feeling that the great business interests of the East have been too much in control of the Nation's affairs; that the West has not been getting its share; that National legislation has been shaped by Congressmen living east of the Alleghanies for the benefit of their constituents—and, now that the West has come to its maturity, it is time for a change.

Whether he be right or wrong is not the question. His mind is made up on many of these things, and he proposes to vote to accomplish something in the way that he wants things done. Party means less to him and ideas more. He has definite, concrete impressions that are modifying factors in his actions. He remembers that for a long time, when he had to ask for renewals of his notes and for extensions of his mortgage, he felt under some sort of obligation to the banker and to the loan broker. But what is the obligation of the man who has a bank account, grain in the bin, alfalfa in stack, and owns a productive farm? With Mr. Taylor in these days there must be an appeal to argument and he must be convinced, or he will not vote as the pleader desires. Campaigning is a different sort of work than formerly.

It would not be fair to say that Mr. Taylor is an iconoclast. He has too much at stake to wish the existing conditions that safeguard property weakened. In the uprising of the nineties he had less interest in affairs than now. He is not a radical in the sense that he would destroy, but in the sense that he would reconstruct. That is why he takes daily papers and ponders the platforms of parties. That is why he is likely to vote irregularly over the face of his ballot in November. It is conceded among politicians that there will be more independent voting in the Western States than ever before. Mr. Taylor's attitude is shared by tens of thousands of farmers, and it is not unknown among the dwellers in towns as well.

Nor is it in one party alone. Missouri and Kansas have the same reports from

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

their agricultural sections. Iowa and Oklahoma are wondering what will come out of the ballot-box.

Mr. Taylor is an optimist now; in the Populist days he was a dismal pessimist. Then he "viewed with alarm;" now he points with some degree of pride. He no longer believes that the Nation is "on the verge of moral, material, and financial ruin;" he looks forward to magnificent accomplishments and to glorious National renown. This variance of outlook counts for much; it means that he will be an upbuilding force in politics, whatever may be his mistakes in individual instances. He is likely to vote wrong sometimes; but he will mean to vote right, and he will try to bring from the political changes direct advantage for the men, like himself, who are desirous of obtaining all to which they are entitled—but ask no more.

Mr. Franklin Taylor, out on Route No. 12, must be reckoned with, not only in this campaign, but in others to come. He is not "rabid," he is no fanatic; he is simply well informed, intelligent, financially and politically independent.

The farmers of the great agricultural States have passed judgment on National questions before, and in the final analysis have given fair decisions. Holding as they do the balance of power in things political, they may have been at times excessive in the measure of their ideas of reform—but they have intended to do the best for themselves and for the Nation. Their ideas have, on the whole, been the ones to triumph when the readjustment has come—not always in their original form, but in such manner as time has proved wise. So in this campaign the farmers, who, like Franklin Taylor, of Rural Route No. 12, are thinking over the conditions and the remedies, will exert a helpful influence.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A SHILLING[1]

BY EDWARD VERRALL LUCAS

Author of "The Wanderer in London," "Listener's Lure," etc., etc.

THE THIRD OF FIVE TALES ABOUT CHILDREN

HAS it ever occurred to you through how many hands a piece of money passes in the course of a day, a week, a month, and what it does for its owners during that time? I am fortunately in the position to be able to tell you of the adventures of a shilling of my acquaintance during a single day; and the story will show you how busy a piece of silver can be.

"Let me see, you want an ordinary day," the shilling said. "Of course sometimes I am not busy at all—I just lie all the time in a till or a drawer at the Bank (we hate being at the Bank on Sundays), or I may belong for the time being to a miser, or I may be locked up in a money-box. (Children have no notion how irksome it is to an active, intelligent coin to be put away in a dark money-box for weeks and weeks, with no recreation but an occasional rattle.) But I will tell you my adventures on a rather special day on which I not only went to church, but to a race-meeting, and was lost into the bargain. I was not busier then than I have been at other times, but I had rather more ups and downs than a day usually sees.

"When I woke it was quite light, and, as I lay on the dressing-table with all the other coins, the sunshine came through the chinks of the blind and made me pleasantly warm. Not so warm as I am in a pocket, but still very comfortable, especially as I had been cold in the night.

"It was a new room to me, and I was very glad to see it, or indeed to see anything again, since for nearly a year I had been locked up in a little girl's money-box, with no one to talk to but a few low

[1] Copyright, 1908, by the Outlook Company.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pennies and a very rude little threepenny bit who squeaked his impertinences into my ear all day long. Every now and then another penny would come tumbling in among us with a crash, sometimes bruising us horribly, but never any real gentlefolk, not even a sixpence. Luckily, however, this little girl's mother had the sense to have a birthday, and so at last I was taken out, to be exchanged at a flower shop for a pot of musk.

"I lay in the flower shop till for an hour or so, and then a nice-looking gentleman with gray hair came in for some pink carnations for a lady on Campden Hill, and I was given to him as change. He put me in his pocket, and there I remained till he came home, when I was placed on the dressing-table with all the other coins.

"I was the only shilling, the others being a very old half-crown, quite deaf and short-tempered, a tired florin, some more vulgar pennies (pennies can be very coarse), and a sovereign, who was too proud even to look at us and at once went to sleep.

"I don't know what I should have done for company had it not been for a very affable silver-backed hair-brush on the table close to me, who told me one or two interesting stories of his youth and the grand people he used to see when he was lying in a Bond Street window. He was in the midst of the romance of a very giddy tortoise-shell comb whom he had once loved, when the gentleman got up and began to brush his hair, and when he set the brush down again it was too far off for conversation. These are the little things that human beings do not think of, but which mean so much to us. We always like to be put close together according to our metal, gold near gold, silver near silver, and so on, and we like, also, to keep near our own values too—half-crowns near half-crowns, and pennies near pennies (although now and then I will admit I have heard some very funny and enlightening things from copper, even from halfpennies, although it is true that they do drop their *h*'s and are often exceedingly unwashed).

"Well, to get on with my story: when the gentleman had finished dressing, he put us all into his pockets again and went downstairs. Me he put in his left-hand trouser pocket with the half-crown and the florin; the pennies in his right, and the sovereign in his waistcoat. And here let me say that it is much more comfortable to be a man's money than a woman's. Men put us in their pockets and keep us cozy; women put us in purses, where we can hardly breathe.

"Directly after breakfast my gentleman hurried off to the Notting Hill Gate Tube station, and pushed me through a pigeonhole to the ticket-seller, who laid me on the counter before him with a great many other coins all spread out. Before, however, I could say anything more than just 'How do you do?' to them, I was taken up again and given in change to another traveler.

"This traveler had a little boy with him on his way back to school from Liverpool Street, and I very nearly passed into his possession as a tip, but just at the last moment the traveler thought better of it, and, instead of giving the little boy a single shilling, gave him half a crown (as all fathers and uncles ought to do at the very least), and so I went back into his pocket again.

"After the boy had gone I had a busy two hours in the city. I was first paid away to a bus conductor, and was given by him in change to a lady on her way to a special service at St. Paul's. I was there laid in a collection plate, which usually means a long rest for us; but happily one of the clergymen wanted a pound's worth of silver, and I had the luck to be among it. He paid me to a cabman who took him to the Royal Academy, and by this cabman I was soon after given as change to a gentleman whom he drove from the Albany to Waterloo. This gentleman dropped me into a pocket full of money and settled down in the corner of a railway carriage to read the paper and smoke a cigar.

"'Do you know where we are going?' said one of the other coins to me. 'We are going to the races. We may have some fun.'

"This pleased me very much, for I had never been to the races in my life, but had heard much about them from time to time.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"'Sometimes we make a lot of money for our master,' the coin continued, 'but sometimes he loses us forever.'

"'Yes,' said a very fat five-shilling piece, who was hurting me horribly by the way he leaned against me, 'but, of course, you [meaning me] are too small to make any money. It is fellows like me, and sovereigns and half-sovereigns, that make the money.'

"None the less, as it happened, I made some too, although I had a dreadful shock for a moment when my master gave me to a man for a race-card, and I thought I should never have any fun at all. Luckily, however, the race-card man was thirsty, and I found my way into a till, and then I was given as change to a waiter, and soon after realized that I was in the till of the members' restaurant.

"There, for the first time in my life, I met a bank-note. The delicate, fragile thing! She was very proud, but quite affable. We call them Duchesses. You should hear them rustle as they move! They don't live with us, of course; they live in leather cases in the more fashionable parts of the clothing, but now and then we find ourselves in the same plate at restaurants, and I tell you it is a great moment for a shilling when that happens. How one's heart beats! That was what occurred on this very occasion. I went out of the till in company with this beautiful, refined creature, and the gentleman to whom we were carried gave me back to the waiter as a tip.

"No sooner was lunch over than the waiter ran out on the course with me in his hand, and went up to a man who was standing on a box, and asked, 'What price Flatiron?' and the man said, 'Tens.' Then the waiter handed me to the man, and he dropped me into a bag full of other money, both silver and gold, and gave the waiter a ticket.

"'Who are you on?' the other coins asked me eagerly. I had no notion what they meant. 'What is the name of your horse?' they said. This puzzled me even more, and I said I didn't know any names of horses, but the waiter had asked about a flatiron. 'That's it,' said the others; 'that's your horse.' And then I found that several others of them were there for Flatiron's sake too, while the others were for other horses, such as Saucy Sally, and Pink Pearl, and Rufus, and See-you-later.

"Every moment other coins came tumbling in, and then the race began. We could not see it, of course, but we could hear the cries of the crowd, and we rattled about in our excitement as the names of our own horses reached us. At last it was over, and we heard the man groan out that Flatiron had won. And very soon the waiter came for his winnings, and a half-sovereign and I were handed to him. I tell you I was proud to think that I had been the means of bringing one of those conceited half-sovereigns to life again, but he would not even say 'Thank you.'

"The waiter spat on both of us for luck, and put us in his pocket, and then went off to a refreshment tent, where I was pushed across a wet counter and again dropped into a till, quite damp; but happily I was taken out again before I could catch cold, and given as change to the chauffeur of a motor-car.

"Almost immediately after that the chauffeur started his car and drove his master back to London. I could not see anything—a coin very rarely can—but I felt the vibration of the engine, and every now and then I heard the horn blow.

"The interesting part of the ride, however, was the talk I had with a shilling with a hole in it. 'Whatever you do,' he said, 'don't ever let them bore a hole in you. Life isn't worth living after that. It's not so much that it hurts as that no one will take you. I had a hole bored in me when I was quite new, and a blue ribbon was threaded through me, and I was hung round a little girl's neck. That was all right, especially as we used to go to all kinds of places together, even to the pantomime and "Peter Pan," and from where I used to hang I could see, too; but one day, in a crowd in London, a thief with a pair of scissors cut the ribbon and pulled me off, and I have never been happy since. I have been in many persons' possession, but I see nothing of life, because I change hands only at night. When it is light the people won't have me. They call out, "Hi,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

this shilling won't do!" and push me back again. I can't buy anything by day at all, but at night I am slipped into cabmen's hands. It is very uncomfortable for me, for not only am I condemned to a kind of furtive, dishonest life, but I have to hear the dreadful things the cabmen say when they discover me.

"'There is only one worse thing,' he went on, 'and that is to be a bad shilling. But there aren't many of those made, because it doesn't pay to make false coins so small. The coiners spend their time on bad half-crowns and florins, which cost hardly any more to make than a shilling and are worth ever so much more.'

"He went on to tell me of a bad half-crown that he once knew which was now nailed to the counter of a tobacconist's in Bermondsey. 'Think of it,' he said, 'nailed to a counter. Never able to move again; never able to buy another thing for ever and ever!' We both shuddered.

"Directly the car was in its garage the chauffeur hurried to his lodgings and changed his clothes and went out to enjoy himself. It was now about half-past six. He put his money into different pockets, and I found myself with half a crown and a florin. They were fairly sociable, especially when they knew I had won money at the races, but I had their company only a very short time, for suddenly I began to feel myself sinking. I cried out for help, but all in vain; and in a moment I fell with a rush and knew no more until I awoke to find myself in the mud of the street.

"There was a hole in the pocket!

"I lay there for a long time in an agony of fear that I should be run over. I heard the beat of horses' feet close to me and the rumbling of wagons that shook the ground, and now and then a motor-car dashed by and turned me cold with fear. But, as no harm came to me, I realized that I must have fallen—I could not see for mud—very near the gutter; perhaps quite in it.

"'I do wish some one would pick me up,' I thought, 'but I don't see how they can, for if I can't see them for mud, they can't see me for mud.' Just as I was saying this to myself, I felt a great splash on my face, and then another and another. A shower, and a very heavy one, had begun. In spite of the wet, this made me very happy, for I was gradually being washed clean, and 'now,' thought I, 'I shall be seen.'

"It happened exactly as I guessed, for almost immediately afterwards a hand pounced down on me and picked me up, and I heard a man's voice say, 'Well, I'm blowed if it ain't a bob!' I almost screamed as he put me between his teeth and bit me. 'And a good 'un too,' he added, and then, addressing the woman with him, who was leading a little boy, he said: 'Come on, old girl, and we'll have some dinner after all,' and we all went off to the nearest Lockhart's refreshment-room and sat down at a table by the fire.

"'What shall it be, missis?' the man asked. 'Two pots of splash for me and you, and three doorsteps and a mug of chalk for his nibs?'

"The woman said that would do nicely, and the man went off to get the things from the counter, and as he had to give me in payment, that was the last I saw of him and his family; for which I was sorry, for they were nice kindly sort of people although so poor. But I was able to see what he meant by his strange words, for he took back with him two cups of coffee, and three thick slices of bread and butter, and a mug of milk.

"Half an hour later I was given in change to a jolly navvy who was having an evening out with his girl. They had finished their supper and were now on their way to the circus. He held me in his hand until we got to the gallery door, and then I was pushed through a little grating and once again flung into a crowded till.

"There I felt I was doomed to stay for some time, for it was late and no one else was likely to come in. However, I did not mind much, for I was very tired and my head buzzed. 'A shilling's,' I said to myself, as I lay there, 'is a very disappointing life. Here am I lying in the till of a circus ticket-office and seeing nothing, while my late owner, who but for me would not be at the circus at all, is having all the fun.' Where I lay

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I could faintly hear the band and the laughter. 'But for me,' I continued, 'why, but for me and other coins people couldn't do anything at all. It is we who give them their power. Just see what I have done this very day since I got up—I have bought tickets and food and drink and cab-rides for many people; I have been put into the plate at church and I have won ten shillings at the races; I have given pleasure and profit; I have fed the hungry; and I have just sent two worthy persons into the gallery of this circus. Not a bad day's work!'

"So saying, I composed myself to sleep, but just at that moment one of the managers came round to ask for some change, and once again I was sent out into the world. The manager put on his hat and overcoat and started for home, giving me for his ticket at the station, where I passed out again as change to a gentleman who was going to Notting Hill Gate, who put me in his pocket, and did not take me out until he went to bed. And, would you believe it? when I looked round I found I was on the very same dressing-table on which I had awakened in the morning, with my friend the silver-backed brush beside me.

"'Then he didn't spend you to-day?' said the hair-brush, as soon as the man had gone to bed and we could get a little time to ourselves.

"'Oh, didn't he?' I exclaimed. 'Why, I've been all over London, in all kinds of pockets, to-day. I'll tell you all about it.'

"Which I did; so that you and the hair-brush are now equally wise."

And there the shilling's story ended.

But did it ever occur to you before what a traveler a coin can be, and that it is quite possible to get again at night the same coin you parted with in the morning?

THE CHRISTMAS STAMP IN AMERICA

BY PRISCILLA LEONARD

LAST year, on July 6, The Outlook contained an article on "The Christmas Stamp" by Jacob Riis. Mr. Riis had been struck by the possibilities of the government stamp in Denmark, put on sale each year in the holidays, to aid the anti-tuberculosis fight in the little kingdom. He desired to transplant it to America, and had suggested that the National Anti-Tuberculosis Society should take it up with the Government. But the United States postal authorities did not view the scheme with favor, and the workers in the Anti-Tuberculosis Society were overwhelmed by more pressing duties. So Jacob Riis, being a wise man, cast the seed into the furrow by publishing the story in The Outlook, and then left it to grow in its own way.

It took root, of all places, in the most conservative little State in the Union, not usually given to new ideas—the State of Delaware. Delaware, as a State, was doing nothing whatever to fight tuberculosis. A small Anti-Tuberculosis Society was struggling along, with no money, with a dispensary without a nurse, and able to give its destitute patients advice and nothing else, and a sanitarium consisting of a few open shacks in an upland meadow. Necessity is the mother of invention, traditionally; and the anti-tuberculosis cause in Delaware was in dire necessity. Jacob Riis's article came home with force to some of those interested who were also enlisted in the membership of the Delaware Branch of the Red Cross.

Now, the American National Red Cross is a tremendous power for meeting the unexpected. That is what it is organized for—to help the cause of humanity anywhere, in any crisis of war, famine, pestilence, or public disaster. With its keen public spirit, it had already ranged itself

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

against tuberculosis, and given instruction to each State branch to take what part it could in the fight, all over the Nation, against the White Plague. So the Delaware Branch had the central power of the Red Cross behind it in its new experiment; and as the Red Cross stands in extremely close relations with the Government, it had a peculiarly good chance to issue its stamp without interference from the postal authorities.

The seed, therefore, germinated under favorable conditions. What grew from it, in the three weeks before Christmas last year, was like Jack and his Beanstalk, a sort of holiday fairy story. To begin with, the design of the Christmas Stamp was made for love, the printers issued it at cost, and the advertising department of a great company prepared its advertising campaign as a free gift. The street-cars carried its muslin banners on their fenders for a fortnight, and the dry-goods stores gave the muslin. The stamps, at a penny apiece, were sold from the sheet, and also in envelopes of tens, twenty-fives, and fifties marked like this:

10 CHRISTMAS STAMPS

ONE PENNY APIECE

Issued by the Delaware Red Cross, to stamp out the White Plague.

Put this stamp, with message bright,
On all the mail you send.
Every penny helps the fight
The dread White Plague to end.

These stamps do not carry any kind of mail, but any kind of mail will carry them.

Such an envelope system looks as easy as it is attractive. But to put one hundred thousand stamps into ten-stamp envelopes is no joke; and some one had to do it. That is where the New Century Club of Wilmington came in. Its five hundred members held stamp "bees." They took the sheets of stamps in the morning, counted and divided them, and had them ready in the afternoon for the stores and the table in the post-office corridor, where two girls in the uniform of Red Cross nurses sold all day to the senders of Christmas mail. Up and down the State the women's clubs sold the stamps and helped the work. So did the school children. The first stamps were out on December 7—eighteen days only before Christmas. That was the Denmark rule—but it was a mistake in hustling America. It was too late, for America begins to buy Christmas "stickers" in November. The Christmas Stamp found footing in spite of this, but soon suffered from the lack of time to print and distribute it so as to meet the sudden demand. It reached Philadelphia on the 13th of December, and so had only twelve days to run there. Backed by the Pennsylvania Red Cross and supported mightily by the North American, its sales in the department stores and elsewhere mounted day after day, the presses running day and night now to supply it. A reproduction in miniature of a big poster used to tell the story is appended:

GOOD WILL TO MEN

THE CHRISTMAS STAMPS

issued by the Delaware Red Cross
to stamp out the White Plague

ONE PENNY APIECE

They will not carry any kind of mail
but any kind of mail will carry them

PUT THEM ON — CHRISTMAS — LETTERS PACKAGES CARDS

EVERY STAMP MEANS A
BULLET IN THE FIGHT
AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

When the eighteen days of the campaign were over, there were nearly four hundred thousand stamps sold, and nearly three thousand dollars cleared for the anti-tuberculosis fight.

But that was not the greatest result of the campaign. What Jacob Riis had insisted on in his article proved true—that the Christmas Stamp is inspiring and educational, quite apart from its money-raising side. The vast majority of Delawareans, before the stamp came out and the newspapers wrote up its mission, believed consumption to be incurable, non-contagious, and hereditary. They had never thought about either curing or preventing it. It was a scourge of God, to be deplored—and let alone. The Christmas Stamp waked up every town, every post-office, every club, every school. "What does it mean?" was the universal question; and Delaware, when

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

it found out, did not forget. The first thing the Delaware Red Cross did—before relieving suffering even—was to bring the big Pennsylvania Anti-Tuberculosis Educational Exhibit to Wilmington, and send invitations broadcast through the State to the granges, the schools, the women's clubs, the doctors, the politicians, the labor unions, to come and hear lectures on tuberculosis, examine models for sanatoria, and learn the truth about consumption, its causes and cure. The Board of Education in Wilmington closed the schools on one day set apart for the purpose, and had every boy and girl marched in line, with their teachers at their head, to attend the exhibit and hear a ten-minute talk on tuberculosis. Thousands of leaflets were given away, with brief directions how to avoid tuberculosis or cure it in its first stages. From one end to the other the State was waked up, and can never be as ignorant again. The next Legislature, in 1909, there is no reasonable doubt, will authorize State tuberculosis work.

One thousand dollars was set aside by the Red Cross as a nucleus for a fund toward building a new, up-to-date tuberculosis hospital. The rest has been used for the dispensary, in providing a first-rate trained nurse and supplying drugs and milk and eggs to destitute consumptives. All cases are visited by the nurse, and supplied with what they need, from bedding and linen to sputum cups. Consumptives are taught how not to infect their families or neighborhoods. The sanitarium has been helped by sending a capable nurse there to take charge, although only part of her salary is now paid by the Stamp fund. All these details are given to show exactly what has been accomplished in one very small corner of the United States by the application of the Outlook article of last July. It is now time to take a broader range.

The National Red Cross, in its central organization, has considered the Christmas Stamp, and decided to adopt it all over the country this year. Instead of the stamp being issued by private presses, the American Bank Note Company and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will issue a much handsomer one; and Howard Pyle has furnished the design for it. The old and new stamp are printed herewith, but of course not in color:

THE DELAWARE STAMP, 1907

THE NATIONAL RED CROSS STAMP, 1908

Announced at the Anti-Tuberculosis Congress, the new stamp will be on sale in the fall. The thirty-three State branches of the Red Cross will have it on sale, and every reader of The Outlook buying it in his or her own State will thus be contributing to anti-tuberculosis work in that State. New York, for example, whose Red Cross headquarters are at 500 Fifth Avenue, will apply all moneys raised from the sale of the Christmas Stamp in New York to the day camps and other tuberculosis work in New York State. The central National Red Cross will print the stamp and supply it to the State branches, but claims no part of the revenue beyond enough to pay for the printing. Each State is thus enabled to apply the money to the special work that needs it most; and each State that needs educational work—and what State does not?—will find the little penny stamp a messenger of inspiration. As Jacob Riis says, "Every one who sees this stamp on a letter or a postcard wants to know what it means. And when people want to know, the fight is won. It is because they do not know a few amazingly simple things that people die of tuberculosis."

The Delaware Red Cross has a sheaf, a highly prized one, of letters and telegrams that came last year from well-known men who saw the possibilities of the Christmas Stamp in America. Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, was one, Secretary Root another, William H. Taft a third, to wish it God-speed. Jacob Riis's letter, the Red Cross hopes, is a prophecy for this year's greater campaign. Here it is:

"Good luck to you in your work. Tell the people of Delaware that they

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

never put hand to a greater, and that they shall live to see it bear such fruit as now they do not dream of. For in another year or two, please God, the whole country shall follow suit, and then it is a question of the briefest span before consumption will be as rare as smallpox is now."

LETTERS FROM AN INDIAN BUNGALOW

BY AGATHA DANE

THE FOURTH LETTER

IN my last letter I tried to describe my servants. Now let me tell you about my own work in regard to household tasks, which keeps me often till one o'clock without a chance to sit down for a minute's rest. The day in India begins with the tea and toast, which we call *chota hazri*. This is brought in to my room, or, when I am ayahless, set on a tray outside my door in the winter; but now the warm weather has begun, we have it on the veranda, and *mango fool* is added to be drunk out of small glasses. Then I usually go for a drive with the Sahib. As I gallop over the maidan, it is more like the sea than ever, rolling out all purple and pink and gold. Big breakfast comes later, when two courses of meat are followed by one of eggs, with jam and marmalade at the end. Then the work of the day begins. First I must see that the khitmaghar has followed out my orders and made every person living in my compound put his bed outdoors to air. The native furniture is very simple, consisting only of a low string bed, a charcoal stove, and a collection of brass and silver pots and bowls for cooking his food, which of course he has to buy himself. If we had to feed our "horde," as you call them, we should be quite bankrupt. It is the Sahib's business, not mine, to pay a visit of inspection once a month or more inside their houses. From purely selfish motives—since if they get ill they are such nuisances—we give them warm clothes and thick blankets in the cold weather, and look after them, as they have to be looked after, like children. They are always coming to me for medicine. You know how little I am posted in illnesses and doctoring; but I stick to the simple remedies of quinine for fever and castor oil for everything else, and give them what I consider suitable doses of each in the little bowls they bring up to me. Then, though I refuse to listen to one servant's stories about another, there are always "hard cases" to be settled, like the fight, for instance, that I told you about last week. The beastie said that he had been called the "son of a pig;" and the messalchi, with tears in his eyes, told a story of how he had given his seven-year-old sister three pice—all he had saved from his pay for two weeks—to go to the bazaar and buy sugar candy. As she was coming back the beastie's little dog ran out and barked at her and gobbled the piece of candy she let drop in her fright. I settled that battle by giving little "Dorjeelmus," the messalchi's sister, more pice for a fresh supply of candy, and the threat that *both* he and the beastie should be out one rupee of their pay if I heard any noise from them again. After breakfast is the time I hold a sort of court of justice for all such tales to be brought to me.

Next on the programme comes the duster business. All the work inside and out is done with what they call here "dusters"—to you they would be *dish-cloths*. The butler uses his in the ordinary way for the glass and silver, the bearer needs his own kind for the lamps and rooms, the sweeper his for the dogs, and the syces for the harness. Besides every other conceivable use they

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

can be put to, the Indians think them charming material for suits of clothes, and you often see a whole new set of striped dishcloths made into a coat and trousers out walking along the road; and you are lucky if you do not recognize them as once your own property! Every day the servants bring back the old ones to be counted and get fresh ones given out, and when I tell you that each morning I distribute four clean ones to the butler, four to the bearer, two each to the chokra, cook, ayah, syces, and sweeper, you can understand why I have had to buy them recklessly and find that six dozen is none too many. The ones brought back are always in a shocking state, and are put into an old oil tin in which is some "pink water," to soak thoroughly before going to the washerman.

This pink water is only Condy's Fluid, or permanganate of potash, and is better in the house than most disinfectants, since if made at home and given out much diluted it has no money value in the bazaar and so is often used in the way you intended. I have to see that there are always two bottles in the pantry and two in the kitchen, and judge by the amount left whether it has been mixed that day with the water in washing the dishes.

I proceed to unlock the godown and watch the chokra while he fills two bottles with oil which he pumps up out of a big square kerosene tin. When I first began housekeeping, I found I had to send an order for a new tin of oil every day or two, and went in despair seeking information and advice from my neighbors. I was told that two tins a month is quite enough for a bungalow like mine, and, after some domestic storms, I compromised on one every ten days. This allowance once settled, it never varies; whether we go out to dinner every day in the week and have no lamps lighted, or whether we have people here playing bridge half the night; nor does the rate vary according to what we burn in an oil stove to heat the bathroom—the tin lasts ten days and no longer.

Would that I could lay down an equally hard and fast rule about the matches. It was rather a blow to find that of the six dozen I had ordered when moving into the house, I had only three boxes left at the end of the first week. I have tried giving them out systematically, one box to every room once a week, and then one box to each servant; and again, tying every box down in its place with string; but at the end of a day or two every box has always either disappeared or is empty.

"What do they *do* with so many matches?" I asked my old friend the Cantonment Magistrate; and he, wise in Indian ways, replied: "They eat them soaked in the oil they steal." And when I asked him further what I could do about it, "Grin and bear it," he said.

Other articles they are fond of stealing are the empty soda-water bottles, which bring four annas apiece in the bazaar, ink, glue and mucilage, stamps, stationery—anything, in short, that they can sell. You can't imagine anything more annoying than, for instance, to sit down to write a note in a hurry only to discover that there is not one sheet of paper left, when you remember opening a new box the very day before; to find your ink-bottle empty, no stamps anywhere, and even the sticks of sealing-wax reduced to an inch. This, however, is only by the way.

The empty oil tins are a great bone of contention. In India they are used for doing everything that cannot be done with dusters. The mali wanted one to turn into a watering-pot. I told the bearer, whose perquisite they seem to be, and he supplied it and charged it to me in his monthly bill of things he buys for the Captain Sahib. He could not be made to see that it was my own tin that I had paid for once already! The beastie has to have some in which to heat the bath water; the cold water is fetched in goatskin bags, the hot in oil tins, all over the country. Then I had to send to the bazaar to buy two or three dozen old ones to give the carpenter to make tin linings to some of my packing-cases. Everything has to be put away most carefully in tin or zinc lined boxes, for the white ants think nothing of eating their way through an ordinary Saratoga and everything in it in one night.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

But I was in the middle of my godown. The cook comes in, and I give him what he wants for the day. I am not like some perfect housekeepers who measure out the flour and sugar and know to a nicety exactly how much is needed for the making of each pie and cake. But it does seem to even me that eighty eggs the cook had down in his bazaar bill—to quote only one instance—were a great many to be used in the making of one pudding! On my remonstrating, he informs me that Indian eggs are so much smaller than English ones that he has to use two or three where I count on one. When I first came, I did as most people do, and every day read through and settled the cook's bill for his bazaar purchases—meat, eggs, butter, vegetables, and firewood. Now I have a different plan. I pay him so much a day—more when the Captain Sahib is at home, one rupee extra per head for any company we ask to dinner. I give him nothing in the way of salt or flour or spices, but have my own tea, get milk and cream from the Government dairy, make my own butter, and buy and keep in the godown anything strictly for use in the dining-room, like loaf sugar, chocolate, jam, jars of Chinese ginger. I am firm in my refusal not to have buffalo milk used in cooking, so each morning a cow is driven into the compound and milked by its owner before the kitchen door, and this is paid for by the cook as part of the new arrangement. My neighbors think my method simply one of laziness, to save myself the bother of seeing the meat weighed before me, but I find it one of economy.

Another reform I have instituted is apropos of the native way of preparing fowls for the table. The wretched hen or cock is bought alive and tied up to the cook-house door for several days to be fattened. Then the cook despatches him by cramming his fingers down the poor bird's throat, plunges him in boiling water to make his feathers drop off, and proceeds to cook him then and there for that evening's dinner. To see that his neck is properly wrung or his head chopped off, that he is properly plucked and cleaned, and a lump of charcoal put in his "innards" to improve the flavor while he is kept for at least twenty-four hours, means seeing a lot of unpleasant details; but this constant supervision of everything every day is the only way to keep one's health in India.

Surprise visits to the kitchen are popular among Indian housekeepers. I, however, go in the morning at a stated hour to give every chance of things being clean and in order—if they are so once each day it is really all one can expect. If I come across cook's dirty stockings in the meat safe, or the room filled with smoke and several native pipes standing about, I make a most awful fuss and see that things are set right, for the time being at all events.

After the servants are interviewed, the dusters and stores given out, the butter made, the cook-house visited, and the stables inspected, I begin the task of writing chits. A chit is a note, a letter, or an order, and is a most important item in the day's work. Gunga Din is waiting for one to take to the brigade coffee shop for brown polish, new brushes, or nails and tacks. The butler wants silver polish—he is always wanting silver polish; the syce needs an order to get grain or new shoes for my pony. I must send for the native landlord about repairing a leak in the roof, and write out a check to be cashed for servants' wages, besides all the answers to dinner and tea invitations. Then I must feed the parrot, look over the garden, make up my accounts, give the baby her bath while the ayah goes off to her house to cook her dinner, and the Moonshee will appear soon to give my daily lesson in Hindustan.

In the afternoon we always drive into Lahore to the Gymkhana Club, where a band plays and there is a ladies' bridge room, and one can read all the new magazines and get books out of the library; and when we get home to a nine o'clock dinner I am quite tired out.

I don't know which would get on your nerves most if you had one of your old headaches—the slow sound of the creaking and droning of the Persian water-wheel from the far end of the garden, or the tinkle-tinkle that proclaims the ayah as she wanders about the house in her bare feet covered with silver bracelets.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DANTE AND ITALY

LOVERS of Italian history and literature should by all means avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by Mr. Thayer's volume [1] to increase their appreciations of such characters, past and present, as Dante, Bruno, Leopardi, Manzoni, Cavour, Mazzini, Chiala, Carducci, Pius X, Fogazzaro, the Countess Cesaresco, and Victor Emanuel III. No chapter of "Italica" is uninteresting or unsuggestive, but the most impressive seem those in which the critic makes all Dante students his debtors.

Historically, Dante signalizes one of the three great epochs of the past. The age of Pericles and the age of the Renaissance were certainly not more notable or influential than the Gothic age. It was a time when Cimabue and Giotto were emancipating the art of painting from Byzantine bonds, when the Pisani were rediscovering the art of sculpture, when cathedral-builders were executing architectural plans never attempted before or since. It was a time when great universities, like that at Padua, were founded and others, like that at Bologna, were expanded, when popular city government was established in Italian cities, and when, in both Italy and Germany, the Popes and the Holy Roman Emperors were meeting in decisive conflict. If it was a time of the Papacy's zenith of temporal power, it was also a time when St. Francis of Assisi challenged men to new and spontaneous spiritual lives as no one had yet done since the Founder of Christendom; it was a time when St. Francis and St. Dominic were instituting monastic orders more influential than the Church had yet seen, when St. Bernard of Clairvaux was writing the Church's immortal hymns, and when St. Thomas Aquinas was formulating her theology.

Finally, it was the age of St. Louis and the Crusades. These were an outgrowth both of the religion and of the society of the early Gothic age. For the chivalry of that society marked "the change in the ideals of sex that had slowly overspread Christendom." As Mr. Thayer says, in its final development, namely, the apotheosis of Mary, from the mother of Jesus to the Mother of God, "mediæval Christendom made its most precious contribution to human ideals."

Of course in his Divine Comedy Dante reflects this great age with unprecedented intensity of observation and breadth of interpretation. We are apt to forget, however, that he also reflects it in his lyric poetry. Mr. Thayer does well to remind us of it. When Dante began to write, the poetry of chivalry had become, as the critic points out, only too patently either "a metrical plaything" or "an erotic ornament." But Dante changed all this. The cycle of poems in the "Vita Nuova" represents the ripe fruit of his genius. They comprise less than a quarter of the Canzoniere, the collection of his lyrics. Yet in neither book are these poems mere studies in ingenious but artificial phrase-making, mere emotional outbursts of passion. Dante's manner was spontaneous but restrained, passionate but intellectual.

As to subject matter, of course he treats, first of all, of Love. But the treatment is no "erotic ornament." In the songs in honor of Beatrice this knight sang of "those attributes which never grow old, which could not be exhausted though every woman in the world possesses them." But no singer ever sang this particular love-song, because no singer ever united such intense imagination with such clearness of intellect; hence no song had ever appealed with such force to heart and mind alike. In Mr. Thayer's fit phrase—

> This strange power, Love, overcomes Dante; it fills all his life and transfigures the universe before his eyes; he watches its influence spread, as he might watch with increasing wonder the mystery of dawn grow into the pageant of sunrise. But while his soul is thus enthralled by the ecstasy of love, his reason seeks to know the origin and nature of his new master; hence that interweaving of passion and philosophy in which Dante came at last to transcend all other poets.

Mr. Thayer also does well to emphasize the freshness of these poems. In

[1] Italica. By William Roscoe Thayer. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. $1.50, net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

our opinion, no modern lyrist has rivaled them, not even Tennyson or Carducci. The critic points out, indeed, that for similar vernal rapture we must hark back to Sidney and Spenser and the other Elizabethans. Yet, be it remembered, they "drew from Italian streams which flowed from Dante's fountain."

The "Canzoniere" is no unbroken monopoly of love lyrics. The poet also touches many another human element, for instance, Beauty, Friendship, Scorn, Honor, Patriotism, Loyalty, Duty, Death. Shakespeare equals Dante in lyric genius, but the English poet's sonnets and songs do not cover so wide a range as does the Italian's "Canzoniere."

Moreover, Shakespeare did not elucidate, as Dante did, a "unifying principle," a moral standard and philosophy of living. As Mr. Thayer bluntly says, "Myriads of men have had their characters formed by Dante; I doubt whether many have been consciously formed by Shakespeare." Dante's exposition of ethics is so clear, his appeal to man's highest motives so cogent, his warning of sin's destroying power so impressive, that he may be called, as the author does in point of fact call him, not only Italy's greatest poet but Italy's greatest moralist.

In this conception of Dante those who have studied the poet under Charles Eliot Norton's instruction will be glad to note Mr. Thayer's appreciation of the Harvard professor's work. Longfellow and Lowell have left lasting memorials of their study of Dante. But in the Norton translations, notes, lectures, and essays may be found, we think, the most satisfactory rendering and interpretation of the poet's text yet made, and perhaps the most exact comprehension of his motives. For, as Mr. Thayer remarks, while Dante has had many devotees, no one has surpassed Mr. Norton in a union of qualifications for understanding his spirit and for communicating it to others. His own appreciation of Dante, like Mr. Thayer's, regards not the traditional figure, but the real red-blooded man, no lean æsthetic, mournful, ivy-crowned person, condemned to gaze yearningly at sad-eyed, large-jointed, wry-necked ladies, whose spirits and complexions seem sodden in opium. Pre-Raphaelitism had its charms, but it could no more interpret Dante than Pope could Homer.

Comment on Current Books

Novels and Tales

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith always strikes the notes of honor, chivalry, loyalty, and devotion to the non-commercial ideals in his stories; but he always gives them the sense of reality and locality by the vividness of his descriptions. A romanticist in spirit, he is an impressionist in method. "Peter"[1] is an old-fashioned gentleman in an old-fashioned bank in Wall Street, and is altogether the most lifelike and convincing figure in the story. It was once said by a novelist of distinction that there were too few gentlemen in American fiction. Peter is a fine representative of the man of delicate instincts, bred in the best traditions of dignified and refined life. He stands for something more sensitive than honesty—he stands for honor, which is honesty, truthfulness, integrity of every sort, touched with imagination and lifted above considerations of policy. Mr. Smith has set this type, represented in Peter, in the Engineer MacFarlane, in the young hero of the tale, in the Jew Cohen, in contrast with the crude, relentless, greedy, vulgar type of the quick money-getter like Breen and the respectable swindlers who "set up" the various stock games known to this class of gamblers. The hardness, sordidness, and crude brutality which are the deposit of this devotion to money are dramatically brought out in "Peter;" while the moral tonic of devotion to work as a man's great opportunity of growth, and the moral beauty of a chivalrous sense of the duty of protecting others, gain fresh nobility from the meanness with which they are set in contrast. If young Breen is a little quixotic at times, excess in that direction is so rare that we can bear with it; and if the love-making is a little overdone, that, too, is not ungrateful in a day when adultery and divorce are the staple themes of too much fiction. "Peter" is a bit of romanticism in a day of commercial engrossment,

[1] Peter: a Novel of which he is not the Hero. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and makes the charm of the Old South, which was non-commercial, credible. It is an old-fashioned love story in a day in which the social and ethical discussions of the relations of men and women at times obscure that old and fundamental relation between them which is the spring of chivalry, poetry, beauty, and joy.

Mr. Frederick Palmer asserts in the preface of his new story "The Big Fellow"[1] that his hero has no original in real life. But it will be hard to make the average reader feel that the portrait was not inspired, at least in some degree, by the personality and career of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. The tale is first of all a readable, entertaining story; secondarily a kind of defense of what Mr. Bryan calls imperialism. The "big fellow" is a genial, indefatigable, big-hearted, clear-headed giant. He begins his career on leaving college by working in a pick-and-shovel gang, becomes a lawyer and a judge, and is finally made Governor of one of the islands in our far Eastern possessions. His experiences there illustrate the difficulties of the task we undertook when we accepted the Philippines, and the spirit of unselfishness in which on the whole that task has been carried out.

A rarity among stories is one that combines a new and fine idea with rapid, lively movement. Such a tale is "The Well in the Desert."[2] A wretched, consumption-stricken jailbird in Arizona, falsely convicted of murder, escapes only to be recaptured through the treachery of his old enemy. But on the way back to prison captive and guard, with horse and wagon, are overwhelmed by a cloudburst. Only the captive survives. He gathers up from the wreck and the guard's clothes everything useful—food, drink, matches, weapons—loads them on a camel which providentially strays that way (it is one of those sent West by Jefferson Davis as an experiment when he was Secretary of War), and follows the camel into the wilderness. The beast, led by instinct, takes him to an oasis around "a well in the desert," and there he lives two years or more, inventing ingenious ways of getting food, of making tools, of baking clay utensils, of killing game with bows and arrows. His camel wanders away, but he finds an injured donkey, cures it, and has a friend and helper. In the end the hatred with which his heart was filled turns into compassion for all mankind, and when, cured by the great outdoors of his consumption, and unrecognizable, he returns to the towns, he becomes, as a rough chap calls him, "an amateur sin-buster"—"none o' your hymn-tune kind, but a right kind all righ., just plain good man." The latter part of the romance is a trifle too melodramatic, but taken as a whole the story is alive and worth while. The narrative of the desert is particularly good.

Mr. Stewart Edward White's "The Riverman"[1] will inevitably be compared with his "The Blazed Trail" because it deals with the lumber-jack, the log-drives down the river, and the rivalry and tricks of the capitalists behind the rivermen. All this part of the story is excellent—full of go and thrill, humorous, and not unnecessarily brutal, the subject considered. But in and out of this good story-material Mr. White has woven a sub-plot of villainy which is not at all convincing and is essentially uninteresting, while the love story is only moderately pleasing, and the pen-picture of an unlovely family life in New York seems out of keeping with the rest of the book and not forceful enough to be worth bringing in.

"The Sword of Dundee"[2] is an interesting romance based on one of the most romantic episodes in Scottish history—the return to Scotland from France of young Prince Charles Edward, and his gallant but fruitless attempt, in the year 1745, to recover the throne of his ancestors. There is a vivid account of the Battle of Culloden, and the book really stimulates interest in Scottish history. There are good descriptions of Highland scenery, an exciting duel, an interview with a seer; and throughout the author has succeeded in writing as if she actually felt the enthusiasm that animated the Highland clans that rallied about the Prince, and of imparting some of it to the reader. Certainly one feels the charm and grace of the young Prince; and the heroine excites admiration and sympathy. Her adventures, as a foot-note half-way through the book affirms, coincide with those of Flora MacDonald, the heroic preserver in history of "Bonnie Prince Charlie." The heroine's patriotic devotion for her idealized and idolized Prince is not to be confounded with the woman's love she feels for her old-time playmate, Donald Cameron, the Master of Lochiel. In the end the lovers find each other, and come to America. After a lapse of many years, having been pardoned by the "Elector of Hanover," as they continue to call the King of England, they return to their beloved Auchnacarry.

The author of "Heart Break Hill"[3] can,

[1] The Big Fellow. By Frederick Palmer. Moffatt, Yard & Co., New York. $1.50.
[2] The Well in the Desert. By Adeline Knapp. The Century Company, New York. $1 50.

[1] The Riverman. By Stewart Edward White. The McClure Company, New York. $1.50.
[2] The Sword of Dundee. By Theodora Peck. Duffield & Co., New York. $1.50.
[3] Heart Break Hill. By Herman K. Vielé. Duffield & Co., New York. $1.50.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

when he chooses, imbue his writing with delicate charm. His new story at first has that attractiveness which the reader of Mr. Vielé's "Myra of the Pines" looks for. But the introduction of a preposterous plot about a copper mine and the burlesque attitude of the characters one to another become distinctly tiresome before the plot draws to a weak-kneed close.

Another tale which is of a burlesque character but which deals with a frankly preposterous situation is Meredith Nicholson's "The Little Brown Jug at Kildare."[1] This takes up the important question of what the Governor of North Carolina really did say to the Governor of South Carolina. Both Governors having disappeared from public view, their charming young daughters take up the cares of administration, assisted each by a young man who happens in. There follows a network of plot and counterplot, invasion and counter-invasion, which nearly precipitates a war, but ends in wedding bells. The book aims to amuse—and it does.

"Angel Esquire"[2] is the nickname of a novel species of detective, and one enjoys his cleverness equally with that of "Jimmy," an amateur criminal, and a baronet. Mr. Wallace's story will certainly make the lover of tales of crime "sit up," and will also entertain him with its comedy-side—rare in this class of fiction. The plot is so novel as to be startling, and things happen with amazing suddenness. The book will have a success, we doubt not.

Mrs. Richards, the author of "Cap'n January," tells her new tale[3] simply and with homely humor and hearty sympathy with human nature's foibles and generous impulses. Calvin is a candy peddler with a history, and his little romance is both funny and pretty—the chapter on the crippled woman's Christmas tree is delightful and suggests both smiles and tears.

Mediæval Manners

Of two additions to the New Mediæval Library, far the more interesting is that called "The Babees' Book."[4] As Miss Edith Rickert explains in a readable and decidedly entertaining introduction, Dr. Furnivall about forty years ago collected for the Early English Text Society many extracts from treatises, poems, and romances which together give a vivid picture of home life in England in ancient times. Some of these were published at that time under the same title here adopted; others were printed later. All of them have been carefully modernized by Miss Rickert and Miss L. J. Naylor, and in such a way as to preserve the mediæval feeling without overuse of archaic language. The flavor of these old poetical and prose exhortations to courtesy and good manners has been preserved with all its quaintness. The title, until the book has been examined, is a little misleading to the modern reader; for the codes of behavior are by no means confined to young children. Much as the practices of olden times differ from those of our day as to household and table manners, it is a great mistake to suppose that there were no such rules. This book gives evidence not only that they existed, but that in certain directions they were intricate and minutely framed. Of course the directions are decidedly primitive when looked at from our point of view, although even when we read modern treatises on manners we find not infrequently the naïveness of the directions quite ludicrous. In the old days, Miss Rickert says, "a young nobleman had to be instructed, not only to hold his carving-knife with a thumb and two fingers, but also not to dip his meat into the salt-cellar, or lick the dust out of the dish with his tongue;" and other injunctions were even more primitive. The second volume[1] in the same series is "The Legend of Holy Fina, Virgin of Santo Gimignano," now first translated from the Trecento Italian with many notes and an introduction by Mr. Mansfield. The author, Fra Coppo, tells the life-story of his saint with many a curious incident and with the prime object of giving a sweet and true picture of "St. Fina's town of the beautiful towers." Students of Italian literature as well as of mediæval history will find much here to interest them. The original text is included. Both these books are very charmingly printed and illustrated, and bound in a tasteful imitation of the mediæval book, with its leather cover and bronze clasp.

[1] The Little Brown Jug at Kildare. By Meredith Nicholson. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $1.50.
[2] Angel Esquire. By Edgar Wallace. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $1.50.
[3] The Wooing of Calvin Parks. By Laura E. Richards. Dana Estes & Co., Boston. $1.25.
[4] The Babees' Book: Mediæval Manners for the Young. In Modern English from Dr. Furnivall's Texts. By Edith Rickert. (The New Mediæval Library.) Duffield & Co., New York. $2.

[1] The Legend of the Holy Fina, Virgin of Santo Gimignano. Translated from the Trecento Italian of Fra Giovanni di Coppo with Introduction and Notes by M. Mansfield. (The New Mediæval Library.) Duffield & Co., New York. $2.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook Classified Advertising Department

Advertising rates are: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Summer Camps, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Pet Stock and Poultry, forty cents per agate line. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired. "Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., seven cents for each word, initial, or number. The first word in each advertisement is uniformly set in capitals. Any other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are sent in care of The Outlook, to be forwarded, the advertiser is charged twenty-five cents for the address.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received eight days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall appear. Address Advertising Department, The Outlook, 287 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Hotels and Resorts

ITALY

Hotel Majestic Late **Suisse**
ROME
First-class family hotel. Full South. Reduced rates during the summer.
G. PIOTTI, Prop.

CONNECTICUT

Crest View Sanatorium
Greenwich, Ct.—First-class in all respects; home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

The Litchfield Inn **Litchfield Conn.**
Open all the year. Situated in the center of the village. 1,200 feet elevation. Large, well-heated, sunny rooms. Excellent cuisine and service. Home cooking and comforts. Moderate prices. Booklet on application,
GEO. H. BROWNE, Proprietor.

BLYTHE HALL **Washington, Conn.**
A pleasant winter home. Open to guests. Steam heat, electric lights, abundant supply of pure spring water. Near the Gunnery and Ridge Schools for boys and Wykeham Rise School for girls. Address BLYTHE HALL.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.
A select family and transient hotel; conveniently located; thoroughly comfortable and homelike. Good table. American plan. Rates, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week, month, and season. Booklet.
IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

Carroll Springs Sanitarium
40 minutes by trolley, 15 min. by train from **Washington, D. C.** Especially attractive during the autumn. Address for booklet
Dr. G. H. WRIGHT, Forest Glen, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

Autumn in the Berkshires
THE MOST DELIGHTFUL
THE MOST HEALTHFUL
and the most picturesque season of the year
THE GREENOCK INN
Open all the year. Steam heat, electric light, private baths and all modern conveniences. Accommodates 100. Elevation 1,000 feet. Write for terms and booklet. H. C. SAVAGE, Prop. **LEE, MASS.**

WOODLAWN, West Newton, Mass.
A high-grade, private sanitarium exclusively for the care and treatment of **EPILEPSY.** Terms moderate. Address correspondence to Dr. H. W. HAMMOND, Med. Supt.

Hotels and Resorts

MICHIGAN

Battle Creek, Mich.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium
The world's foremost Health Resort in physiological and dietetic methods. Two hundred kinds of baths; large indoor palm garden, swimming pools, electricity, massage, Swedish movements, mechanical vibration, delicious, unequaled health cuisine, trained nurses. Delightful dining room on top floor. Luxurious, modern appointments. Perfect warmth. Invigorating Michigan climate, six hundred feet above sea level. The ideal place to rest, recuperate, and build up permanent health. Beautiful Souvenir Portfolio FREE.
Box 83 Battle Creek, Mich.

NEW JERSEY

"The salt breath of the sea brings health"

GALEN HALL
Hotel and Sanatorium. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
With its elegant appointments and superior table and service, is an ideal place for a long or short stay. Baths for pleasure or health; trained attendants only.
F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

THE TOURAINE, Oriental Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Overlooking the ocean. A most attractive place to realize full benefit of a sojourn by the sea. BOYER & THOMAS.

Montclair, N. J.—Wahnfried
Private sanatorium. No tuberculous or mental cases. Outdoor life a specialty. Tent life, if desired. Booklet. The Misses Clapp.

IDYLEASE INN
Newfoundland, New Jersey
A MODERN HEALTH RESORT
DELIGHTFUL IN AUTUMN
Let us send you our booklet.

PEACOCK INN
and Tea Rooms
Open Oct. 10th. Princeton, New Jersey.

NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL JUDSON **53 Washington Square,**
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.
MRS. JAMES KNOTT, Proprietor.

"The Adrienne" **319-321 West 57th St., N. Y.**
Quiet house, centrally located, excellent cuisine. Winter arrangements.

Hotels and Resorts

NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Absolutely fireproof. **West 32d St.,** near B'way, New York City. A superior, perfectly appointed hotel, appealing especially to people of refinement. European plan. Room, with bath, $2.50 to $4.00. HARRY L. BROWN, of Hotel Victoria, Boston, and Islesboro Inn.

ARNOTT'S HOME AND REGISTRY FOR NURSES
2002 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City

NEW YORK

The Gleason Health Resort
ELMIRA, NEW YORK
All forms of baths, electricity, massage; elevation 1,000 ft. Fine climate; all modern conveniences. **Dr. JOHN C. FISHER,** resident physician. Write for booklet to **Edward B. Gleason, Prop.**

"INTERPINES"
A quiet, restful HOME for the nervous invalid. Booklet on application. Drs. F. W. and F. W. SEWARD, Goshen, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA

Easton Sanitarium For treatment of the nervous or mentally ill. Superior location; skilled care. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 1661, Easton, Pa.

SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN, S. C.
is the Queen of Southern Resorts
50 cottages to rent at from $250 to $10,000 for season.
REAL ESTATE AND FIDELITY CO.

Tours and Travel

New Electric Lighted St. Paul & Minneapolis Express

New electric lighted train on fast schedules leaves Chicago daily via The North Western Line 10:15 P.M., arriving at the Twin Cities early next morning, connecting at St. Paul with all lines northwest. Buffet, smoking, and library cars. Breakfast in dining car. Individual electric lights. The Best of Everything.

The North Western Limited, electric lighted, continues to leave Wells Street Station at 6:35 P.M. daily for the Twin Cities; Badger State Express 9:00 A.M.; Fast Mail 3:00 A.M.

W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

Intelligent and profitable travel requires expert and scholarly guidance. Let us write you of our leaders and of our itineraries.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
20 Trinity Place, Boston

EUROPE IN 1909 Best tours at lowest rates.
Send for circulars now.
TEMPLE TOURS, Box Q 3,178, Boston, Mass

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tours and Travel

ROUND THE WORLD

37th annual series of Tours leave San Francisco Westbound Oct. 27, leave New York Eastbound Nov. 7, 28, Dec. 15, 1908. Six months' travel de luxe. All arrangements highest class.

NILE and HOLY LAND

Cook's luxurious Nile Steamers leave Cairo every few days during the season for First and Second Cataract, Khartoum, etc. Annual high-class tours to **Egypt, Palestine,** the **Levant,** etc., leave during January and February.

Individual Travel Tickets Everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and 140 Offices Abroad

AROUND THE WORLD

Small party will sail November 28. Six months. Write for particulars.

EDWIN C. ATKINSON
112 N. 19th St. Philadelphia

EGYPT TURKEY GREECE PALESTINE

A series of tours leaving America in January, February and March, 1909. Organized and directed by Dr. H. W. Dunning, author of "To-day on the Nile" and "To-day in Palestine." The time to plan your winter trip is **now.** Full information of

H. W. Dunning & Co., 101 Cong'l House, Boston

EUROPE Special inducement offered for 1909 to an organizer of a party before Jan. 1. Address Babcock's High Class Tours, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Europe, Orient, Japan, China Popular Tours. Unusual Values. Free Tours and Cash to Party Organizers. **Rev. George Nason, Wilmington, Del.**

JACOBS EUROPEAN TOURS 1909. Itineraries attractive, comprehensive, and ideally arranged. Cost inclusive. *Coaching a specialty.* References given and required. Jacobs Tours, 165 Rock Valley, Io.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TOURS

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED
225 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

TEN-ROOM HOUSE, barn, outbuildings, three acres, desirable for a home or summer boarding house; mile to seashore. Part cash. DAVIS STRONG, Clinton, Conn.

For Sale to Close Estate

Farm of 75 Acres

Very desirable for summer home. Dwelling and farm buildings thereon. Trout brook on premises. Near station on Harlem R.R. Sale, at public auction, on premises, Sharon, Conn., October 6th, 1908, at 2 P.M.

E. P. HAZARD, Admr.

CUBA

CUBAN SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE, consisting of 1,100 acres, about 600 of which is already planted to growing cane. Property produces annually $1,450 in rents. Title clear. For full particulars write to P. O Box 1,078, Havana, Cuba.

FLORIDA

FOR SALE OR LEASE, "THE WIGWAM," 10 room, completely furnished cottage, near Rockledge. Photos, particulars, Blair, Merritt, Fla.

MASSACHUSETTS

FARMS IN NEW ENGLAND

Illustrated circular free upon receipt of address P. F. LELAND, 21 Minot Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Real Estate

MASSACHUSETTS

Berkshire Hills Mansion

FOR SALE

21 Rooms, 4 baths. Hardwood throughout. Stable with coachman's quarters is a gem. 8 acres and everything that goes with a fine country seat.

"LONGVIEW" is only 10 minutes' walk from the churches, stores, and post-office of beautiful Pittsfield. Write for descriptive booklet. GEO. H. COOPER, Pittsfield, Mass.

NEW JERSEY

WINTER COTTAGES in the PINES

Lakehurst, N. J. For sale or to rent, fully furnished, water, sewers, electric lights. Apply to F. C. TORREY, Lakehurst, N. J.

NEW YORK

FOR SALE MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY

4 hours from New York.
3 hours from Philadelphia.
Can be used for School,
Sanitarium, or Summer Hotel.
For particulars inquire
Box L, 1180 Broadway, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS

IDEAL FOR WINTER Exhilarating climate. Pure water. Attractive, furnished **COTTAGES FOR RENT.**

GEO. V. W. DURYEE
Real Estate, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

GREAT NECK, L. I.

Rent—Exceptionally nice 11-room house, all improvements, including electric light, in high-class neighborhood. Over acre of ground, fine lawn, shade trees, shrubbery, etc. ¾ mile from R.R. station. Concession winter months.

W. E. SCHLIMGEN, 1133 Broadway

NORTH CAROLINA

COTTAGES AT ASHEVILLE.—Attractive Furnished Cottages for housekeeping or in connection with the hotel. For rates address Albemarle Park Company, Asheville, N. C.

TO LET, FURNISHED, at Tryon, Polk County, N. C.—Eight-room house and bath, hot water range, stable, stone cellar, garden and hen yard, mineral water. Ready October 1st, '08. Address GEO. A. SMITH.

Apartments

FOR RENT A Handsomely Furnished Duplex Housekeeping Apartment for winter months. Eight rooms and bath, spacious studio or parlor with mezzanine balcony. B. KEITH, 33 West 67th St., New York City.

BOARD AND ROOMS

WANTED—Lady boarder. Pleasant quiet home—especially congenial for nature lover. Photos of place on application. References. Address 9,988, Outlook.

SIX nice, educated girls wanted, to share furnished house, dividing expenses. New York suburbs. 92, Outlook.

LADY of culture, with highest references, private teacher, would give part of time as companion or chaperon in return for home in New York. 95, Outlook.

INVALIDS and convalescents cared for in quiet refined country home near Philadelphia. Physician's reference. 96, Outlook.

WANTED—Children to board. References given. Miss Dikeman, Bellvale, New York.

MRS. Houghton's Pension for Young Women Students, 353 West 58th St., New York, reopens October first. Offers environment of private home with advantages of pleasant companionship, musical and artistic surroundings. References required.

A home in pleasant house 20 miles south of London is offered to two ladies or young girls wishing to spend some time in England. Apply Miss Nyblett, Redcot, Sevenoaks, Kent.

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN receives patients at HOME in eastern Massachusetts. 45, Outlook.

AN elderly person requiring care and attention and desiring residence with private family of culture may find suitable location by addressing 48, Outlook.

WARRENTON, Va. A pleasant winter home 40 miles from Washington. First-class board, modern conveniences. References given and required. Mrs. J. L. Chamberlain.

PRIVATE home for elderly people and semi-invalids. Trained care. 1148 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

SOUTH Orange, N. J. One block from trolley, eight minutes' walk from D. L. & W. R.R. Station. Churches conveniently near. Large shady lawn. Two rooms (connecting if desired); one large room with dressing-room attached; all sunny. Excellent board. Desire persons wishing permanent home in quiet, cheerful surroundings for rest or study. Adults only. References given and required. 65, Outlook.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

AUTHORS wishing book MSS. revised, corrected or published should address LITERARY BUREAU, 303 Adelphi St., Brooklyn. Literary assistance of all sorts.

WANTED—Well written children's stories for publication for Doll-land Exposition. 98, Outlook.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OFFER few beautiful Smith Premier Typewriters, $23.00 each. Trial allowed. Administrator, Box 105, Waterford, N. Y.

I own valuable property fully equipped and long run as private school in ideal New England town, centrally located to large cities from which it has drawn excellent patronage. I wish a young man with some capital and experience desiring position promising permanency. Teachers' agencies call it exceptional opening. Early decision must be made. 8, Outlook.

FOR THE CHILDREN

HAND-made infants' and children's clothes. Lingerie, negligées. Exclusive designs. Hand embroidery. 50, Outlook.

FOR THE HOME

ANY mother interested in home teaching of a child not yet in school send address to E. Whitney, Flemington, N. J.

FOR beautiful flowers get bulbs by the Adams' method. It pays. His pretty Little Brown Book free to Outlook readers. Henry Saxton Adams, Wellesley, Mass.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE; correspondence courses; booklet free. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

WOMEN'S GOODS

WANTED—All kinds of fancy work articles for Bazaar. Particulars addressed envelope. 99, Outlook.

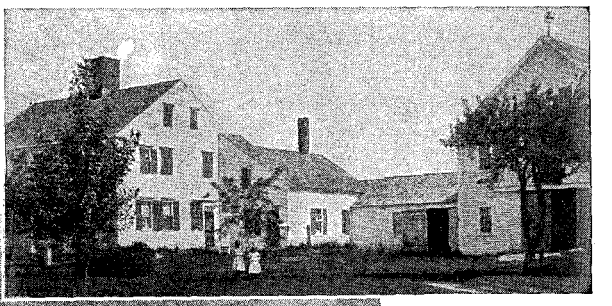
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Real Estate

500-Acre Stock Farm at Gilmanton I. W., N. H.

Located one mile and half from the Gilmanton I. W. village on main road to Laconia, N. H.; six miles to Alton R. R. station; about the same distance to Center Barnstead R. R. station; about one mile to the beautiful Crystal Lake, which can be seen from the hill field and pasture; also good view from the house of the Suncook Lakes. Excellent retentive land, about 100 acres of which is in field lands, which cut from 75 to 100 tons of good hay; no meadow. Young apple orchard 300 or more trees, plums, pears, etc., extra good pastures, lots of hardwood, many hundreds cords 500 M young timber, pine, spruce, and hemlock.

Large 12-Room Colonial House in fine preservation; open fireplaces in five rooms, hardwood floors in two



rooms nice bathroom, hot and cold water, excellent cellar; large lawns commanding grand views of entire country for miles (see picture).

Large Barn 120 feet long, good cellar, silo, running water. Good **Stable** 38 x 40, stalls for 9 horses, running water, and connected to carriage house, then to woodshed to L to house. New hen house 60 feet long.

Buildings are all in good repair and condition. There is a windmill tower and mill which furnishes ample water for all requirements.

This is an old estate and one of the largest and best stock and sheep farms in this section; the elevation is about 1,400 feet above the sea, and the scenery of this town is called the most picturesque in southern N. H.

Price to close the estate $7,500.

H. A. POTTER, Agent, Pittsfield, N. H.

The land runs up close to the farm buildings at the right and includes the cultivated apple orchard in the foreground.

RARE BARGAIN IN A New Hampshire Farm

Colonial house, large rooms, in two rooms the woodwork is most beautifully hand carved, with fine old fireplaces. Running water to house possible by ram from brook through pear and apple orchard. Barn 42x65, with cellar. 85 acres good, strong land, 25 in tillage, 20 of extra white pine growth, balance in pastures and woodland. House overlooks small lake stocked with trout. Low price if sold this fall.

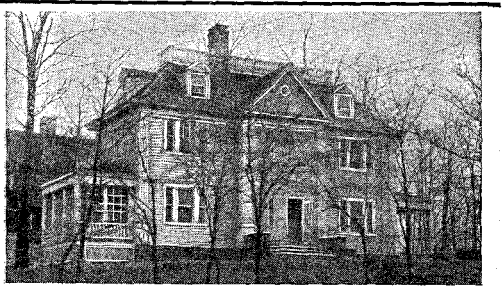
JAMES O. BICKFORD, Northwood Narrows, N. H.

Great Investment Opportunity in Southern California

A tract of 4,000 acres of land on the coast. Fine beach frontage of twelve miles. More than 1,000 acres of fine potato and corn land, 1,500 acres of hay land, and the balance pasture land. Well watered by good springs. Railroad station on the property. Suitable for raising eucalyptus trees. This property at present is rented to Chinese farmers. Price only $30.00 per acre. For further information apply to

Louis G. Dreyfus

Real Estate Agent, Santa Barbara, Cal.



LAWRENCE PARK WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Fifteen miles from New York.—For Sale or Rent, House of 14 rooms, 3 baths, servants' dining-room, glass enclosed piazza, electric lights, open fireplaces; ½ acre of high land, within ten minutes' walk of Bronxville station. FISH & MARVIN, Westchester County Properties, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED—Bright, winsome, consecrated college woman about thirty, for church work. 91, Outlook.

LIBERAL remuneration combined with practical Christian service for reliable agents in every church. An ideal Christmas present for teachers and Christian workers. No advance money required. Address Church Calendar Co., Dept. O, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED stenographer for private secretary and office assistant. Must be well educated. College graduate preferred. One willing to live in Philadelphia. 53, Outlook.

WANTED—Experienced solicitors for contributions for a well-known charity. Liberal terms. Address, with references, P. O. Box 996, New York.

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Mother's helper, Oct. 1, in Summit, New Jersey. Four children in family. Sewing and some chamber work required. A good home for competent person of good disposition who makes herself valuable to the mother. Write fully, giving experience, salary expected, etc. 87, Outlook.

WANTED—As companion to an invalid lady, a woman of refinement of about forty years, of amiable disposition, and a Churchwoman. References required. Address Box 1,042, Pittsfield, Mass.

WANTED—Reliable nurse, not under twenty-five, to take charge of young baby. Write fully, giving experience and wages asked. 71, Outlook.

WANTED—Experienced nurse to assist another nurse in the care of four children, youngest being one month. German Protestant preferred. References required. State wages expected. 62, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

THE HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 1 Union Square, New York.—Teachers, governesses, housekeepers, matrons, mothers' helpers, attendants, etc.

WANTED—French or German nursery governess for 2 children, ages 5 and 3 years. Boston in winter. Address Box 313, Cohasset, Mass.

WANTED—State normal graduates, successful, progressive. University graduates, specialists in Science, History. CALIFORNIA TEACHERS' AGENCY, Stimson Block, Los Angeles.

WANTED—Competent teachers for academic and grade work. Vacancies constantly occurring. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—Nursery governess with experience, for two children, four and six years. References required. Address Mrs. Chester Meneely, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILIES, institutions, schools, and hotels in need of housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, companions, etc., address Miss Richards, 46 Olive St., Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Three French nursery governesses. Also grammar grade teachers. Schermerhorn Teachers' Agency, 353 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS. Positions rapidly being filled. If you are not placed, register to-day. New Century Teachers' Bureau, 1420 Chestnut St., Phila.

WANTED—A French or Swiss governess in a large family who live in the country. Music required. Mrs. J. M. Lasell, Whitinsville, Massachusetts.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED by educated man, position as companion or secretary. Will travel. 100, Outlook.

WANTED—By capable woman of refinement, position as private or social secretary. Competent stenographer and typist. Several years' experience. 90, Outlook.

WANTED—Any position of trust by young woman. References. Address 69, Outlook.

CAPABLE young college woman desires employment. Almost anything. 77, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

CULTURED young woman desires position as supervising housekeeper, preferably with elderly couple. References exchanged. 101, Outlook.

YOUNG girl desires position as companion. Address 39 Park Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

RELIABLE working housekeeper small family; also friend for other work. Best references. 43, Outlook.

POSITION as companion to lady or young girl, by young lady commended by present employer; musical; willing to travel. Apply E. Crawford, 40 West 69th St.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper in widower's home, where servant is kept, by responsible lady, tactful with children and sunny and active in temperament. References. 88, Outlook.

A churchwoman, with unexceptionable references, who has had large experience in the management of hospital and institution work, wishes an engagement. Understands nervous diseases. Would take work for consumptives. Address 85, Outlook.

MATRON first class references, several years' experience in New York City and country institutions, wants position. West or South preferred. 63, Outlook.

REFINED North German lady wishes position as managing housekeeper; can cook German and American fashion; is able to take full charge of any household. First class references. Miss E. Renard, 250 West Bridge St., Catskill, N. Y.

POSITION as companion, nurse-governess (English or French), or mother's helper. 58, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED supervising housekeeper and chaperon. New York references. 80, Outlook.

MATRON, experienced in large executive work, institution or school. References. 81, Outlook.

POSITION as lady's companion desired by young lady. Accustomed to traveling. Best references. Kathryn K., 78, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by an experienced, reliable person in school or small hospital. Reference. 75, Outlook.

SOUTHERN lady of highest qualifications desires position as manager of household or institution. Exceptional references given. Address 74, Outlook.

COMPETENT, refined man desires position nurse and companion to invalid gentleman. Highest references. 73, Outlook.

DOMESTIC science graduate wishes position as managing housekeeper. Best references, covering eight years' experience. Private family preferred. 68, Outlook.

PHYSICIAN'S widow, experienced responsibility in home, traveling, and child culture, desires position. References, Elizabeth Stewart, 1008 Kirk Ave., Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—Position as companion. References exchanged. 57, Outlook.

CHICAGO, surgically trained nurse wishes position in small hospital. 70, Outlook.

CAPABLE woman seeks position as companion or mother's helper. 54, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as traveling companion, chaperon, resident companion or secretary by a college woman thirty-three years old. Experience and references. Address 9,989, Outlook.

WANTED—By young woman, position in Washington as companion, to read to invalid, or as governess for young children. Seven years' kindergarten experience. References. Address 9,944, Outlook.

CULTURED woman desires position, chaperon, companion; French, German, Italian, musical; traveled. Best references. Box 200, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

WANTED—Responsible position in Children's Home by educated, experienced woman. Understands sanitation. 18, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

THE SUMMER TUTORING SCHOOL furnishes expert tutoring at your summer home, wherever that may be. Address A. von W. Leslie, A.M., Head Master, 537 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FRENCH visiting governess would take children out or give lessons. References. 83, Outlook.

WANTED—Position by a teacher of domestic science; large experience. Must be good; South preferred. 29, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

MRS. W. N. Walker would like to place her experienced governess (Catholic) with one or two children—taking entire charge and teaching English branches. Salary, $35. Address P. K., Ossining, N. Y.

CORNELL graduate, Phi Beta Kappa, musician, pupil Stojowski, Koerner, A. G. O., desires engagements; N. Y. or near. Piano, French, Latin, German; mathematics, elementary, advanced. Experienced accompanist, organist, director. 86, Outlook.

REFINED middle-aged lady, formerly principal girls' school, will take a position with refined people as companion or tutor. Willing to travel. For references or interview address 61, Outlook.

KINDERGARTNER, 5 years' experience, musical, desires position in private or mission kindergarten. Would travel. 79, Outlook.

WANTED—Employment by Mt. Holyoke College graduate, with experience as teacher and in business, having knowledge of stenography. 72, Outlook.

BARNARD graduate and Heidelberg University student wishes pupils in history, English, German, French. 56, Outlook.

A German governess, well recommended, successful teacher with a thorough knowledge of French, desires responsible position, preferably in the country. Address "Oakleigh," Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.

TUTORING—Gentleman wishes position. References. 10, Outlook.

GERMAN governess, English branches, French, Latin, desires position. Experience and best references. Miss Stapfer, care Mrs. W. A. Read, Hillcrest, Purchase, N. Y.

PERSONS growing deaf taught to read speech from the lips. Müller Walle Method. Enables pupil to follow all natural conversation. Simplest and most successful. Instruction private and in class. Normal course for teachers. School at 610 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq., Boston. Martha E. Bruhn, Principal. Circulars sent upon application.

MISCELLANEOUS

EXPERIENCED shopper. References. Write for circular. Katherine Campbell, 7 East 15th St., New York.

MOTHER and daughter will care for and direct education of young children in home. Excellent climate, rural surroundings. References. 1627 Monroe St., Madison, Wisconsin.

CLEVER Jig-Saw Puzzles by mail. 100 pieces $1.00; 200 pieces $2.00; 300 pieces $3.00. Prudence Pride, Deerfield, Mass.

SELECTED list of plays for amateurs. Thoroughly annotated. For schools, dramatic clubs, libraries. Send for circular. E. A. McFadden, Box 328, Cincinnati.

SCHOOL for TRAINED ATTENDANTS. 45 Centre Street, Orange, New Jersey. Superintendent, Miss Lowrie. Six months' course. Fee $100, including tuition, board, lodging, uniforms, and books. For further information apply to school.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

"GOOD King Wenceslas," 25 cts. Christmas play (royalty) for children; carols, 30 cts. K. McDowell Rice, Worthington, Mass.

A retired physician will admit to his home two or three children under ten years of age. Home is in the Pocono Mountain region of Penna. House is well and substantially built. Steam heat and open fire and sanitary plumbing. Water is purest. The personal attention of the Doctor, his wife and daughters, are enlisted in making a comfortable, refined home life. Instruction in studies adapted to age. Unquestionable references will be furnished and demanded. Children of retarded mental development will not be received. For terms, etc., address 2,494, Outlook.

TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS. $3 entitles subscriber to advice in tracing pedigree and to receive data relating to family which may come into possession of the Bureau in regular researches. AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL BUREAU, Box 290, Scranton, Pa.

SCHOLARSHIPS—Two part scholarships in home school near Philadelphia, open to girls under twelve. Applicants must be of average ability and good breeding. Sisters will be given preference. Address immediately M. N., 89, Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WE offer, subject to prior sale, a limited amount of the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock *of the* AMERICAN PIANO COMPANY of New York *at* $102.50 per share.

THE AMERICAN PIANO COMPANY, organized under the laws of New Jersey, is a combination of Wm. Knabe & Company of Baltimore, Chickering & Sons of Boston, and the Foster-Armstrong Company of Rochester, N. Y.—all leaders in their lines, and having a firmly established business of many years' standing. The Foster-Armstrong Company manufactures the Haines, Marshall & Wendell, Foster, Brewster, Armstrong and J. B. Cook pianos.

MANY years' experience in handling industrial securities, during which period our clients have not lost a dollar of principal or dividend on purchases made from us, qualifies us, we believe, to pass judgment with accuracy on the value of this class of investments. In our opinion this is

one of the safest and most attractive preferred stock investments ever offered to the American public.

There is no water in it and no bonds ahead of it.

The earning capacity at the present time is three times the preferred stock dividend requirements.

The consolidation has been effected on the most conservative lines. The great trade names and good will of Knabe, Chickering, Haines and others, are not represented by one penny in the assets of the new corporation, only the actual tangible assets of the constituent companies, as shown by the audit and appraisal made by The Audit Company of New York.

THE new organization starts out with no bonds and no permanent indebtedness, and its current liabilities will not exceed 5% of the total valuation.

The stock will be kept out of the speculative market entirely. For this purpose it will be sold over as wide a territory as possible and not more than 200 shares will be sold to any one person.

We believe this offering of preferred stock of the American Piano Company presents an opportunity for a safe investment yielding large returns, unparalleled at this time — an opportunity for the most conservative investors, for any one to whom the first consideration is the safety of the principal.

Price: $102.50 per share, netting 6.83 per cent.

References: The First National Bank, Canton, Ohio, The Audit Company of New York, R. G. Dun & Co., and Bradstreet's.

For full financial statement and other particulars address:

The Geiger-Jones Company

Specialists *in* Carefully Chosen Securities *of* Old, Successful Industries

202 North Market Street, Canton, Ohio

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FATHERS—

Start your boys and girls with the right kind of reading. Would it not be a good investment to provide them with a weekly paper which constantly keeps before them a lofty standard of conduct, and at the same time appeals to the eager imagination and the healthy spirit of adventure?

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

is packed full of entertaining reading—varied, informing, suggestive—in the cleanest language, in concise form. Let us send you the Illustrated Announcement for 1909 and Sample Copies of the Paper. They are Free.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER WHO AT ONCE CUTS OUT AND SENDS THIS SLIP (OR MENTIONS THIS PUBLICATION) WITH $1.75 WILL RECEIVE

Free All the issues of the paper for November and December, 1908, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Holiday Numbers. The Companion's Calendar for 1909—"In Grandmother's Garden." The picture is 8 x 24 inches, lithographed in 13 colors.

THEN THE COMPANION FOR THE FIFTY-TWO WEEKS OF 1909—AS MUCH READING AS WOULD FILL TWENTY 400-PAGE BOOKS COSTING ORDINARILY $1.50 EACH.

B 125

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED